

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
ORANGE JUDD, A. M.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
ALLEN & CO., 189 Water-st., New-York.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 10.]

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 88.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editor or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

Letters inclosing subscriptions and on other business should be directed to ALLEN & Co., Publishers, and also those referring to both departments. Editorial and business matters, if in the same letter, should be on separate sheets.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1854.

Through the kindness of Dr. G. Sprague, the Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, we are favored with its Report for the last year. Although less in volume than its previous reports, it gives a clear and encouraging account of the progressing husbandry of the State, which is soon to become, if not now, the first in agriculture of the Union. It gives an account of the last year's Cattle Show at Newark—equal in point of interest, and the numbers attending it, to any one of past years. The reports of the County Societies show increasing interest in those very useful institutions. Several valuable essays upon fruits, fine-wooled sheep, the renovation of exhausted soils, hedging, dairying, and other subjects, are added, of special interest to the Ohio farmers. On the whole an excellent report, and well got up—save some very poor engravings of sundry domestic animals.

We confess, however, to a little wear and tear of patience, in reading an otherwise quite sensible introductory article from the pen of the worthy Secretary, to find the following: "The present race of 'Short Horns' are believed to have been produced by a cross from a Teeswater bull (Hubback), owned by Mr. Charles Colling, and a polled Galloway cow. Whether this be the fact or not, all history goes to show that Mr. Colling produced the breed on the one side from 'Hubback,' and on the other from a cow, or cows, if not hornless, were certainly not in possession of the peculiarities of the present race of Short Horns. The 'Morgan' breed of horses, in our country, was produced by an accidental cross, and all the different varieties of improved farm stock in our own country, or in England, owe their origin to the crossing of dissimilar breeds."

We should like to be shown any creditable history that says the Short Horns were ever

so produced, or even improved—or if, by any process whatever, by intermixture with any or all the "dissimilar" breeds of cattle under heaven, you can produce at one, two, or three crosses, an animal that will show the full characteristics of a thoroughbred Short Horn, or Devon; or show us a man who can. To enlighten you on the subject, we beg you at once to procure the American edition of "Youatt on Cattle," edited by Ambrose Stephens, and read the history of the Short Horns in that; and if you do not rise from the reading with different notions than these, we are mistaken. As to the "Morgan" horses, we will show them "full blooded" to you, all over the country, from fourteen to sixteen and a half hands high, of all colors, shapes, and styles, sprung from scores of mares not at all alike in breed, or quality, and bred from horses in which not one one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth part of the blood of the original "Morgan" horse can be traced—for there never was a mare of the breed to start with.

It is better to say nothing, than to propagate such monstrous error as this, in a book where accuracy of statement is expected.

Every thing good in a "Morgan" horse, and indeed in most other breeds, is derived from Arab blood. The late Charles Henry Hall, of this city, has often told us he was personally knowing—with his father before him—to more Arabian horses imported into the New-England States for the last three-quarters of a century, than into all the others of our Union. These horses were used to a considerable extent, particularly by the farmers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New-Hampshire; hence the superiority of their horses.

Correspondence of the American Agriculturist.
LETTERS FROM MR. PAGE—No. III.

Near South Charleston lives Mr. Alex. Waddle. Near, in southern Ohio and Kentucky, means any distance less than ten miles; so I took a pleasant walk of four miles. By the roadside, in a large, level pasture, I saw one hundred steers, belonging to Mr. W. They were making their living on last year's grass—and a good living, too. They had been foddered but once or twice the past winter. The practice on the large grazing farms in southern Ohio is, to shut up a field—perhaps of several hundred acres—about the first of July; keep every hoof out until the summer pastures fail; by this time the blue grass has grown, ripened, fallen down, and a new crop started, which

keeps green the most of the winter. In such feed in a mild season, cattle require no extra care whatever. I saw many which had been wintered thus that would make a butcher's "mouth water," so smooth and fat. Mr. Waddle's residence is near the center of his farm, one mile from the pike. I have before spoken of the good taste shown by Mr. W. and Dr. Watts in their selections from the English herds. We here saw three of the Ross Company's importation—a white bull, of good style generally, and very fine loin and hips for a two-year-old; a roan cow, Zealous, which could show points well up to the standard of the breed, her eyes in particular being fine—showing in this respect the cross which she has of the Princess tribe. Whatever may be the opinion on other points of Mr. Stephenson's cattle, in this they all agree—that, as a stock, they have the finest eyes of any Short Horns in existence. I also saw an imported two-year-old heifer, and a lot of home-bred cows, whose names I did not learn.

Mr. Waddle kindly furnished me with a saddle-horse, and showed me the path across his farm, to a cross-road which led to Mr. Wm. Pierce's.

This afternoon, the first time since I have been in the State, the sun came out warm, with a good breeze from the south. The air had that soft, delicious feel, which is so cheering to a farmer in early spring; starts the buds and grass, and brings out the frogs, which this afternoon were having a "regular blow out." It is to be hoped they didn't "hang out" late, for we had a sharp frost before morning. My ride across and by the side of the large pasture-fields was very pleasant; most of the land hereabouts is in grass; many oak openings, and most splendid fields they are, too. You see here and there a clump of low growing oaks, an occasional pond-hole grown up with flags and rushes, then a long, level view reaching off into the dim distance, with a sward of Kentucky blue grass, on which the foot will make no more noise than upon the softest carpet; looking now, probably, much the same as years and years ago, when the buffalo and the deer had possession. Now, these pastures fatten hundreds of Short Horn steers, most of which eventually find their way to the capacious maw of New-York city.

Mr. Pierce is a large breeder of Short Horns, asses, and mules. He has three of the Ross Company importation—the bull Alderman; a three-year-old heifer, and a two-

year-old, both good ones; the elder a little heavy about the throat, as is frequently the case with *beef* heifers before breeding. His other stock is chiefly descendants of the Whitaker importation, and the importation of '36. Of this sort, he had a large roan cow which looked more like a milker than most Ohio cows. She has a light head; neck slim and a little long; hind quarters long and relatively heavier than her fore end, with a well-developed udder. The most of Mr. P.'s cattle were very low in flesh. Here I saw a good arrangement for watering his large stock—a pump worked by a windmill. I wonder there are not more of them in this level country. It is very simple in its construction. I did not inquire the cost—which certainly was but little in comparison with the convenience. Of asses I saw five or six, male and female; good size, and without doubt *handsome*; but not being familiar with their good points or pedigree, you must excuse me from criticising. Mr. Pierce has on hand a hundred mules, which he was busy trimming up for the market; which is done by cutting off the hair of their tails square, and shaving the upper part close, looking much like a worn-out broom.

I did not get time to call upon several other large breeders of Short Horns in this neighborhood.

From South Charleston I went to Springfield, and called upon C. M. Clark, who has lately commenced breeding. He owns, in partnership with several others, the very fine young bull New-Year's-Day, bred in Ireland by ——. He is considered by most Ohio breeders as their "crack" bull. His color is roan, with a good head, neck and brisket; broad back, hips, rump, and the very best flank I ever saw. His owners have reason to value him highly. They paid \$3,500 for him. Indeed he seems to be very popular even in the city; for upon inquiring the way to Mr. Clark's, I was answered in Yankee style, "Are you going to see New-Year's-Day?" Mr. C. also has the second-prize yearling heifer of the National Show held at Springfield last October. She has a look of much good breeding about the head, an excellent neck, and brisket wide, but a little slack in the loin—that is, a depression which detracts from her otherwise fine outline; nevertheless, is a desirable animal.

I next called upon Mr. A. I. Paige, who has, beside other good ones, two of the Ross Company importation—a fine red cow, name not remembered, and Aylesbury Lady, a light roan, a large, good cow; very fat, but such a one as a breeder shows with commendable pride.

I have heretofore written of the increase in the price of lands within the last few years, in this State; to-day I saw a tract which had been recently sold for \$100 per acre, without buildings of any kind.

Near Dayton lives Wm. C. Davis, who has recently given up a business in the city of Cincinnati, and purchased one of the best farms in Montgomery County. This he is repairing and remodeling, straightening his fences, and substituting posts and boards for

rails. He has built stables to accommodate most of his stock. Mr. Davis has four good young heifers, bred by the Shakers of Union Village, and two imported bulls; one of which was badly used up on his voyage across the Atlantic, but with care will make a fine animal. The other bull had recently met with an accident to one of his fore legs, in consequence of which he could hardly stand, and of course could not show what he otherwise would have been. Mr. D. has a Spanish jack, said to be a good one; of good size, standing 15½ hands high. Of the power of his lungs I could not judge, as we were favored only with a few *falsetto* notes. Did you ever sleep, or rather try to sleep, with a couple of jacks running within a few rods of your room? If you have, you know all about it. I have heard and seen several locomotives in their agonies, but 'twas nothing to the braying of a jack in April.

The land in this part of the State is rolling, or perhaps hilly—much of the soil a gravelly loam. The farm buildings and fences have that look of neatness and thrift which is a favorable indication of a rich soil and good cultivation.

A GOOD AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

The "annual addresses" before agricultural societies, given, as they usually are, by some "titled" member of the other professions, generally abound in anything but practical instruction or hints to farmers. There are, however, exceptions to this general criticism, and among these we place the address of Mr. Venable before the Union Agricultural Society, of Virginia and North-Carolina, from which we make copious extracts: * * * * *

Before passing from the consideration of the accumulation and application of the manures made strictly from the materials on the farm, allow me to sum up in conclusion the great objects to be kept in view. First, the diligent collection of all the vegetable and other material on the farm for manures: Secondly, that this be the regular system on the farm—not a job to be done or neglected if anything should arise to make it inconvenient: And lastly, the early and prompt removal of the manure to the scene of cultivation, in order to its assimilation with the soil, and thus complying with the conditions of vegetation—remembering that the principal means of improvement must be produced upon every farm, and that foreign and expensive fertilizers are only justified inasmuch as they combine increased production of crop with a greater accumulation of the means for making putrescent manures.

The use of improved implements, especially the plow, has already done much for our agriculture. Indeed, most of the progress of the last twenty years is referable to this cause. With the exception of the coulter and the shovel plow, all of those kind formerly used have gone into disuse. We are occasionally reminded of them by the remains about old plantations, marking like fossils an age gone by. These, the coulter and shovel plow remain, because good tools themselves. They were the only implements which in former times prevented the entire destruction of all cultivated land. Much has been done by superior tools in all departments of agriculture. There is an ample assortment of the best plows and harrows, reapers and sowers, for selection,

in which the fancy as well as the judgment of all may find employment. But in order to do all for our agriculture that should be done, these facilities must be used, and used judiciously. The kind of plow to be employed, and the manner of using it, must be determined by the skill and judgment of him who directs the cultivation of the farm. A general dissertation with universal rules, as to the depth and manner of plowing, is only calculated to mislead, and create ultimate distrust in all treatises upon farming. It is thus that book farming has become a subject of ridicule with those who have seen in results a falsification of theory. Generally land should be broken deeply; but even to this some of the rich lands of Norfolk, England, are an exception—the united testimony in relation to them, being that the breaking of the pan or subsoil greatly impairs their value and productive qualities. This may be true of some lands in this region; but whether so or not, must be ascertained by experiments—I say by experiments, not a single trial; for sir, I concur fully with you, that experiments accurately and perseveringly made are the great hope of the agricultural art. *The general rule is that deep plowing as well as deep turning up, is best.* But this deep turning is also a relative term. A very shallow soil would be lost in the clay that would be superincumbent after such an operation. A plain but intelligent farmer, misled by the announcement of the general declaration that all lands ought to be broken and turned up deeply, practiced the rule upon some land with thin soil. He told me in his disgust at the failure to improve the land by this process, that the soil was so completely lost in the clay that a search warrant would not find it. Clay, by simple exposure to the air and other elements, does not become rich, or is not transformed into soil, or else the galled surfaces and sides of gullies so much and so long exposed to those agencies, would long since have been reclaimed. Intelligent observation must decide whether clay ought to be turned up to give consistency to soils naturally too light, or whether deep breaking without deep turning is the proper mode. Subsoiling would usually improve the production and increase the permanent fertility of land; but sometimes the subsoil gives the chief value to the soil, because beneath it is a porous formation, which would effectually dry up and render barren the soil. In such cases the tenacity of the subsoil prevents the drain beneath, and preserves the fertility of the surface. There are, however, some general rules usually applicable to the depth and manner of plowing—and a minute observation by intelligent planters and farmers, especially by those who do not form their conclusions from the result of a single experiment, must fix the practice in each individual case. The same system and the same rules would not suit any one farm, on account of the varieties of soil, upon such extended surfaces as many of our farms present.

To advance our agriculture, another error should be abandoned—I allude to the imperfect provision of teams upon our farms. No mistake is productive of greater mischief, both as regards production and improvement. On the score of economy alone, it would seem to be a blunder to employ a laborer worth one thousand dollars, in doing work which a mule, horse, or yoke of oxen, worth one hundred dollars, would do much better and in much larger quantities. In passing, I would here remark, that oxen are much underrated as to their real value, both for hauling and for the plow. They are usually slow, because at first broken to slow gaits; as well as from poor and insufficient feeding they are not capable of quick movements. The increase of the number of horses or

mules and oxen, until there was at least one horse, mule, or yoke of oxen to every laborer on the farm, would incalculably enlarge the means of production as of improvement. I speak not only of the ability to follow and seed the crops in good time, but their early and effectual cultivation, as well as their prompt delivery to market. Let it not be objected that this increased number of laboring animals will make too great a draught upon the provisions of the farm. This is not the fact. They will more than produce their food, and with the aid from meadows and artificial grass, there will be ample abundance for their support, as well as a great increase of market crops. And here I will impress upon my hearers the indispensable importance of meadows and grasses, such as supply the deficiency of those natural to our climate and soil. I speak to growers of tobacco, wheat, and corn—especially to those whose staples are wheat and tobacco.

Of corn, it has been properly said by the enlightened farmer who presides over this society, that none but rich alluvial soils should in this region be devoted to its culture as an article for market. There is nothing more true than that the omnivorous nature of that cereal qualifying it for sustaining itself upon almost every element in the earth, air and water, thereby enabling lands to produce it after exhaustion for every other crop, is the most efficient cause of the exhausted soil and worn out country, which abounds wherever corn is relied upon as a bread and money crop. And while this very property constitutes heaven's greatest, best vegetable gift to man, in those latitudes to which it is adapted, the ease of its production has caused prodigal and improvident draughts upon the resources furnished by nature. Every farmer cultivating uplands should be careful to prepare well, plant early and work quickly and thoroughly, and lay by his crop of corn by the last of June; and that crop should be planted on good land, not with a view to make it as a market crop, but just so much surface as promises an abundant supply. He should leave poor land to recuperate by the kindness of nature, and not plant corn, trusting to the rains to make his crop. Corn, it must be remembered, makes heavy draughts upon the soil, is bulky, and not usually of such value as to justify distant transportation. The policy of tobacco planter and wheat grower, owing alluvial soils, is to consume the corn and its offal upon his farm. But upon the growers of wheat and tobacco, as well as the corn planter, I urge the cultivation of grasses and the formation of permanent meadows as the great resource for sustaining teams and manuring land. No small grain ought to be sown, without at the same time a proper preparation for sowing grasses to succeed it. Clover and herds grass have been indicated by experience as those best suited to our climate and soil, and these, with the succedaneum of peas, either sown broadcast on fallows for wheat, or on corn land at its last plowing, when the crop was laid by, are the true *Rescue grasses* for us.

I would here remark, that the whole family of peas are decided improvers, as also all of the grasses which from time to time engage the public attention. But up to this date experience seems to have settled that our climate is too hot and dry for timothy, and that the red clover and herds grass, and the red and black stock peas stand in front of those plants which furnish food to animals and green manure to the field. Clover and herds grass may be sown with safety either in the fall or early spring. There was much difficulty in getting a good stand of either on oats, because of the frequent dry spells in the spring, when the young grasses were too

tender to withstand the sun. The introduction, however, of the winter oats, sown in autumn after the wheat seeding is over, and producing a grain greatly superior in weight and value, will remove that difficulty. All experiments with them have been satisfactory, and they promise to be a great acquisition to the farmer into whose calculations for the support of his teams, oats constitute so important an element. Ripening earlier, and having the strength of root which they acquire during the fall and winter, they are not so much dependent upon rains or so liable to failure. The importance of the pea crop, both as an improver of the land and a resource for pork, is but just in its commencement of realization among our farmers. There has not been a single article which has done so much for agriculture, both in present profit and future improvement of the soil. Sown broadcast from the middle or last of June on fallow land, and over the whole corn fields when laid by with the plow, they give a return in vegetation and crop which is unequalled when we consider that it is made in ninety days. The hardy varieties alluded to, especially if a dressing of plaster be applied, are the best bearers, lie on the ground all the winter without decay, and sown with either wheat or oats, come up about harvest and make a fine cover for the land, as well as a good crop of peas.

One of the greatest drawbacks to agricultural improvement exists in the continued cultivation of the same surface without manure—the interchange or alternation of crops being the only relief to the soil which the system proposes. Some, it is true, speak of a three shift system, which meant that the resting shift, as it is called, is condemned from the first appearance of a spire of grass in the spring to the frosts of autumn, to bear the treading and grazing of all the horses, mules, sheep, hogs, and cattle, preparatory to a fall fallow for that field in corn. This process is denominated rest, and some persons express surprise that lands deteriorate under such a system. Ultimate ruin under either system is sure; the consummation is only a question of time. Either process looks to complete exhaustion, and must sooner or later reach that end. A most important work remains to be done for our agriculture is a wise system of shifts—a system, securing all the benefit of the recuperative power of nature, and the amelioration resulting from good cultivation, which will reach the desirable end of increased fertility and increased production—which combined with the application of manures, will continually enlarge the area of improved surface, and thus annually increase the productive capital of the farmer. A neglect of this economy has been the chief cause of the discouragements in those attempts which have been made for the advancement of the agricultural interests of this portion of our country. Certain popular errors have prevailed, and left their impression upon the practice of those employed in cultivation—an impression which has perpetuated the influence of those errors greatly to the detriment of our farmers. It has been generally believed that mere rest is all that is necessary to continue the productive power of land—that it grows *tired*, to use a common phrase, and that the intermission of cultivation prepares it for future productiveness in a much higher degree. Now that nothing is more fallacious, every one will perceive who walks into his own garden, subjected to the closest tillage every year, and if annually manured, becoming more and more certain in the production of vegetables requiring the greatest amount of fertility. There is no rest here, only a rotation of crops and continued application of manure—the soil deepening and improving under the severest and most con-

stant tillage. So it would be on the farm, to the full extent of the arable land, but that there are other claims which must be met. Pasture for stock, food for working animals, and the comforts derived from range and surface, imperiously require another system there.

(To be continued.)

WHAT FOOD WILL PRODUCE THE MOST WOOL

Peas, beans, vetches, &c., are useful for the purpose of enriching the blood, by furnishing it with large supplies of albumen, which is its principal constituent. It will be remembered that in the analyses of flesh and blood the relative proportions of their constituents are nearly identical; consequently, whatever food contains nitrogen, and the greatest amount of albumen, is best adapted to the development of flesh or muscle, and is therefore the most nutritious. Wheat, rye, barley, and buckwheat, contain large quantities of albumen, especially the first two; while oats, it will have been seen, contains 10½ per cent, of its organic elements of albumen, and peas and beans no less than 29 per cent. What conclusion, then, is to be drawn from this? The chemical composition of horns, hoofs, hair, wool, and even feathers, is substantially the same; their organic elements are coagulated albumen and gelatin, and their inorganic, silica, carbonate, and phosphate of lime, and the oxides of iron and manganese. Hence it will readily appear that that food given to the sheep which will supply the greatest proportion of albumen, in the same ratio will increase the wool secretions, and consequently be productive of the most wool, *provided, however, they also hold in suitable combination the inorganic substances of wool*, without which they assimilate mostly for the formation of flesh or fat. This may be exemplified thus—a soil may be highly productive of corn, as well as a few of the cereal grains; yet for the production of wheat it may lack the proper proportion of the phosphate and carbonate of lime, and consequently the berry will not only be deficient in quantity but quality.

The following table exhibits the result of the experiments of the distinguished agriculturist De Raumer, on the effects produced by an equal quantity of several substances in increasing the flesh, tallow, and wool of sheep:

	Increase weight of living animal.	Produced wool.	Produced tallow.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1,000 lbs. potatoes, raw, with salt...	46½	6½	12½
do. " do. without salt...	41	6½	11½
do. " mangel wurzel, raw	38½	5½	6½
do. " wheat	155	14	59½
do. " oats	146	10	42½
do. " barley	136	11½	60
do. " peas	134	14½	41
do. " rye, with salt	133	14	35
do. " rye, without salt	90	12½	43
do. " meal, wet	129	13½	17½
do. " buckwheat	120	10	33

These results are said to agree with those of De Dombale, and with those of a number of other agriculturists.

It will be perceived by the above table, that *wheat* produces the greatest increase in the flesh of the sheep, though but little greater than *oats*; that *peas*, *wheat*, and *rye*, produce the greatest increase of wool; and that *barley* and *wheat* cause the greatest increase of tallow. That, as an average, grain generally gives about three times the increase in the flesh, that roots do when in equal weight; that grain produces about twice as much wool as is caused by an equal weight of roots, and several times the amount of tallow.

The legitimate conclusion from the foregoing is, that the flock-master, whose object is wool only, must rely on good hay and some straw, whose constituents are admirably adapted for the growth and perfection of

wool, with a moderate allowance daily of ground peas and oats, and some potatoes as green food, for the greatest amount of wool; and those gross substances, oil-cake, corn meal, ruta bagas, may be turned over to the producers of fat mutton. This will presently be adverted to again.—*Morrell's Shepherd.*

THE HORSE.

[Concluded from page 133.]

Messrs. Henry Hall and Cheslyn Hall at their stud at Dudding Hill, Willesden, about five miles from London, where they keep about a hundred and fifty horses, and in the number half a dozen most distinguished thorough bred stallions,* are breeding some of their thorough bred mares and part bred Hunter mares to their Cleveland stallion, Cleveland Shortlegs,† to get "weight carrying" Hunters for their own use. These gentlemen have but one Cleveland mare, valued at £200, who does the whole work of their establishment, in the way of drawing food, &c., with great dispatch. At one time they intended to breed Hunters from her by the thorough bred Lothario, but they finally concluded to rear Clevelands from her. Mr. E. Marjoribanks, the head of the house of Messrs. Coutts & Co., has a capital foal by Cleveland Shortlegs, out of a favorite high bred Hack mare of his daughter's, and Mr. Tanqueray, the celebrated short horn breeder showed me an excellent colt for slower work by the same horse out of a Suffolk mare of his. The practice of gentlemen of such knowledge and experience in breeding deserves the highest consideration. The qualities and points they most covet in large horses for service out of a walk, are action with spirit, short back, strong loins, shortish and dark legs, black feet and good eyes and heads. Having given you distinguished authorities for the breeding of thorough bred, Hunter, Hack and Suffolk mares to a Cleveland stallion, I must add that the horse whose portrait appears in Stephens "as the very perfection of what a farm horse should be," "was not a thorough bred *Clydesdale*, but had a dash of coaching [Cleveland] blood in him, a species of farm horse very much in use on the borders, and admired for their action and spirit."

From a recent comparison between English blood horses on the one hand, and the finest specimens of Arabian horses presented to the Queen of England by oriental sovereigns and African horses (Barbs) imported into France by military men on the other, it seemed to me that the former were immeasurably superior to their ancestral races in every respect. In England, of late the Arab and Barb crosses on blood mares have failed signally for the turf, and on the part bred mares have not proved valuable for useful purposes. Amusing pictures are drawn of some solid Anglo Saxon and Celtic troopers in the East now of necessity mounted on Turkish horses, commonly accepted as a sub-variety of the Arab. But for the combined activity, height and weight, without regard to condition, of the horses of the Scots Grays—*ces diables de chevaux gris*, as they were called by the great Napoleon in his last battle field—that Regiment would never have earned its well-merited fame either at Waterloo or at Balaklava.

The American trotters, which are essentially a Northern creation, have obtained a just celebrity abroad. They can hardly yet

be called a type or pure race, and indeed they are for the most part of a very mixed lineage, and of an extraordinary diversity of sizes, shapes and colors; but the further breeding together of animals of similar qualities and conformation will in the end produce a definite breed. As a class they are certainly not saddle horses, according to either English or Virginia ideas; nor are they carriage horses, or horses of general utility, from defect of size. From the transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society, it appears that the Judges of that Society considered the Morgan family—which furnishes many fair and some quick trotters—as too small for "horses of all work."‡ They would in England be designated as "clever cobs." You will be able to form a clear opinion of them, from having seen lately one or two correct examples at the Agricultural Fair in Richmond. The common ancestor, from whom this family is derived, the original Morgan horse, so called from the name of his owner, was foaled in 1793. He was got by a blood stallion taken from M*****'s great uncle the loyal Col. DeLancy of this State, and out of a part bred mare. His four immediate descendants kept as stallions, in New-Hampshire and Vermont, were all out of mares of obscure or unknown origin, some of them, however, probably, having a dash of French blood as modified by the three-fold influences of climate, food and crosses, in the adjacent province of Canada. The admirers of the Morgans in the North, sensible of their deficiency in stature for most purposes, do not estimate them by height, the usual method, but by weight like butcher's meat. When in high order they tell comparatively in the scales, for they have surprising aptitude in taking on fat even to the extent of obesity. Weight of a certain sort, but not that derived from the adipose tissue, is certainly a very important element, for conjoined with muscular strength in due proportion it constitutes motive power, on which depends the sole value of the horse; and that motive power is efficient as the height and length and general shape of the animal enable him to apply it with facility and advantage to the work required of him.

You will, doubtless, remember that another distinguished family, the Vermont Black Hawks, as they appeared in procession at the New-York Society's show at Saratoga in 1853, were decidedly inferior to the blood horse in size. I think that the Vermont Black Hawk stallion Ticonderoga, shown at the fair at Richmond, was entirely too small for general utility; but he was symmetrical, and the natural attitude of his head and arched neck was admirable. His whole appearance was distinguished, showing a considerable infusion of blood;† and his trot, to my eye, was accurate, gentlemanly and graceful, though I do not know whether it was speedy. These families of horses unquestionably have their appropriate sphere, and that is singly, or, still better, in pairs in a light trotting wagon (as peculiar an American production as the trotters, for Carl Benson, Mr. Bristed, tells us that France neither possesses the wood nor the skill with which to construct one light enough) a vehicle that in the North has almost completely usurped the place of the saddle, and I regret to say it, for there is something peculiarly healthful, physically and even morally, in horseback exercise, which, I am persuaded, has contributed in no little degree to the forma-

tion of many of those sterling points of character, in which the English differ from their continental neighbors. For races in the North the blood horse has almost entirely given way to the trotter.

The most distinguished specimens of the trotters that I have seen are horses with no pretensions to elegance of shape. The other day a young Englishman, (whose noble father is the owner of the winner in the same year of two blue ribbons of the English turf) while expressing to me his surprise and delight with their performance in harness, observed that from their general appearance, and the dangerous looks of the position and nature of the shoulders of those he had seen, they would not fetch £10 in England. There is great diversity in the character of their gaits, some of the fastest having an ungainly and confused jumble of gallop before and trot behind, and others a "square" action; but the fast people do not care for the sort of gait on the road, or on the turf, so long as it is not ruled off, provided it is the fastest. These "fast crabs" are hardy, and much "fancy" work may be got out of them if used with care; but we must not suppose that we can take them potbellied with grass, or slaving from a clover field, and make them go, especially on our roads, as they do in the North. To perform well, they must be in condition and treated on the same general principles as the racers, whose management is admirably understood and whose successful cultivation has for a long time been pursued in Virginia with much talent and at great expense. I was gratified, at the late exhibition at Richmond, to perceive that we still retained splendid examples of the blood horse.

The last time I met poor Captain Arnold, one of the first victims of the Russian war, he expressed himself in warm terms of admiration of your Cleveland horse, as embodying the points of Hack, Hunter, Charger and harness horse. Another high compliment he received was from a distinguished owner of blood stock in Virginia, who observed that he did not discover from the conformation of your horse any reason, except his size, why he should not run. For my part, I will merely say at present that I do not see in him, after a close examination, and comparison with English models while they are fresh in my memory, any particular point to object to—reserving, however, a full and minute opinion until next spring as I am not willing to risk a criticism of a fine horse in very rough condition, more especially before the comparatively full development of his growth. Condition has immense influence with every body. One of the best judges of horses appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society of England candidly confessed to me—with much regret apparently at his "shocking mistake," as he called it—that Melbourne, now from his progeny, doubtless the most successful and renowned stallion in England, the sire of West Australian and many other winners, and at present distinguished for his powers and points in the eyes of all, came before him as a candidate for the prize offered to the best stallion for hunters, but in very bad order, with sprung knees, &c.; and that he, with all his associate judges, immediately discarded Melbourne as worthless and unfit to compete for any prize. Before his reputation was established, a celebrated judge of horse flesh had seen him in bad order and laughed at him as an "omnibus horse." The effect of condition is not at all unnatural. As a horse can not exhibit speed until, after great and long labor, he has been put in condition for racing, why should he show his symmetry, his beauty and his merits when nothing has been done to bring them out? The late Lord Ducie waged war on the obese condition in

*Among the blood stallions at Dudding Hill are Harkaway, the largest horse of the kind in England, The Libel, Epirus and Lothario. The last two only have "knee action."

†See a portrait of this horse in the British Farmer's Magazine for January, 1854. He stands sixteen hands and one inch high, and "possesses immense bone, good action and excellent temper." I heard his present owners paid five or six hundred guineas for him.

‡It is much the fashion of the dealers in the North to call a horse of any size a Morgan. At the Springfield National exhibition fifty stallions passed under that name.

§The better opinion seems to be that the original Vermont Black Hawk horse was got by Sherman Morgan, (a son of the original Morgan) out of a "three parts blood" mare reared in the Province of New-Brunswick.

which the breeding animals, of the races cultivated for the secretion of fat, were exhibited at the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society, but in the end without avail, for while it was admitted that such a condition injured the various animals themselves, and tended to render them permanently sterile, yet it was alleged that if they were in low or only tolerable order, persons could only vaguely conjecture, and not at all know, the degree of their aptitude to secrete fat evenly and deposite it on the most valuable parts.

I remain, my dear father, ever yours,
FRANCIS R. RIVES.

A STEAM LAND-RASPER.

The idea of a steam-rasp for grating down the soil into a fine seed-bed, first enunciated by Mr. Hoskyns in these columns, has been adopted by numerous inventors, so that something of the sort may be expected at Carlisle. Wishing to prepare the agricultural public for the novelties likely to compete for the £200 prize, we would direct attention to the practical objections weighing against some of them.

The theory of the operation of minute and deep pulverization we leave for future consideration; merely observing that it may be useful for preparing ground for certain kinds of cropping, and at some distant time, when the action of the atmosphere upon fine particles of earth is better understood than at present, may be proved profitable and effectual as a means of fertilization. But as yet the crops raised from our land seem unable to repay any very costly operation; and it may, therefore, lead to future success if steam power shall first perform like present processes. And we believe that Mr. Hoskyns himself—taking into account the necessity for an exposure of the soil in rough clods at some seasons, the spontaneous crumbling of such clods which occurs at others, together with the frequent cleansings from root-weeds which must be provided for—is prepared to welcome any modification of the rotary rasp capable of tilling heavy land more efficiently than the plow.

What is the general expectation with regard to a successful steam-cultivator? Why, that it will effect the ordinary tillage of our fields—in an improved manner it may be—with greater cheapness and expedition than at present. The earliest idea awakened by the advent of a steam-plow was the extravagant supposition that land would be now prepared in hours instead of days; and we still consider that no invention will answer which does not include economy of time among its advantages. Can a farmer be expected to sell off the most of his teams for the sake of substituting an engine, unless the latter will facilitate the breaking up of his turnip land or stubble for spring corn, proceed with unprecedented dispatch, in autumn cleaning, and prepare a seed-bed for wheat or any other crop in double quick time? No data exists by which we can foretell the amount of work due from a steam-rasp; but the very nature of the process of grating or scratching necessitates either an enormous expenditure of power, or a tediously slow rate of performance. One of the most carefully studied inventions of this kind is calculated (according to the specification) to till with a powerful engine, about 200 square yards per hour, or only one acre a day. Mr. Mechi, after constructing and testing one of these mincing or powdering machines, has concluded that the process is altogether impracticable; and that the soil must be dealt with in masses larger than mere dust, and must be cut and raised by a slow, steady motion.

A steam digging machine has been in-

vented in Germany; the power required for all its motions has been ascertained from experiments, and every detail corrected by calculation; and the patentee estimates that the strongest engine which can be employed in spite of its weight will dig to the depth of one foot not more than 1½ acre per day on the average quantity of cultivated land. Mr. Usher's steam plow in 1852, according to Professor Wilson, broke no less than seven acres per day, the cost of working being only 2s. 6d. an acre; and though the style and depth of its work may have been far inferior to that made by the German engine, this rapid rate of labor is far more likely to get the farmer's patronage. Our advice to inventors is: however ingeniously you may pulverize, dig, or plow; however perfectly you may accomplish any of the heavier labors of tillage; you must work *economically*, and promise a *saving* to the husbandman, before you can reap success.—I. A. C., in *Agricultural Gazette*.

NITRO-PHOSPHATE.

We lately saw the works at Belleisle, near King's Cross, where the Nitro-phosphate, or Blood Manure Company, at present manufacture their fertilizer until their works in Plaistow Marshes are completed. And as blood is used now by several companies advertising in our columns, such as the London Manure Company, the Manchester Sewage Manure Company, and the Cyanic Manure Company, we may refer to the operation of the last as characteristic, if not of the process employed by all, at least of the value now set upon a substance most of which used generally to be wasted.

The manner in which it is used at Belleisle is as follows: Bone-dust and crushed coprolites are placed in a long tub, along the central axis of which is the shaft of a revolving agitator—so many casks full of blood are poured in over the bones and well mixed by the arms upon the working shaft. Sulphuric acid is added to the mixture, which boils and effervesces under the action of the vitriol on the bones and blood, and after thorough commixture for about ten minutes the liquid mass is allowed to escape through the opened end of the vessel, and it runs in a heap upon the earthen floor, where, as it cools, it hardens and dries. Some 16 or 18 large vessels full of this mixture are thus poured out in the course of the day, forming at the end of it a large mass of probably 40 or 50 tons of manure. It soon hardens, and in a day or two is turned over with the spade and broken small, and is found already dry enough for drilling. This is the turnip manure of the Nitro-phosphate Company. In their wheat manure the same materials are used in different proportions, and a larger quantity of blood being used, artificial heat is needed to dry the resulting compound. The turnip manure contains about 2 or 3 per cent of nitrogen along with 16 per cent of soluble phosphate of lime; the wheat manure contains about 7 per cent of nitrogen and the phosphate is reduced to 10 per cent. The proportion of ingredients needed to produce these results we have, of course, no right to publish, as it is on the determination of these that the relative merits of the plans adopted by the different companies depend. Several thousand gallons of blood are daily being used now at Belleisle, and at the works of other companies which use it in very large quantities are being also turned to agricultural uses; so that this may be considered one of the most prolific of the home sources from which the enormous demand for manure is now supplied.

How rapid the growth of this demand has been appears in the history of the London Manure Company, which sells about 10,000

tuns annually of manures of all sorts, and which, from three tuns of guano in the first year of its formation (sold at £26 per tun), has risen in its transactions to the quantity of 3000 tuns, sold last year.

The great room for extension of the manure trade appears also in the number of companies which have latterly engaged in it. To some of these companies we have referred in past numbers of this paper. The substance manufactured by one of them—the British Economical Manure Company—was fully described in last year's volume from analyses by some of our best chemists, and readers of this paper were warned both from the recorded experience of those who had used, and from the recorded opinions of our best writers on the food of plants, that the substance was neither worth the sum demanded for it, nor calculated to do the good which it pretended. We regret to find that a repetition of this warning is required, and that the sale of a substance little calculated to be useful is being pushed in Scotland as well as England, in spite of the abundant evidence which exists of its low agricultural value.—*Agricultural Gazette*.

WHOOPING-COUGH, so often severe and dangerous, is now very generally treated with chloroform internally, in doses of 1, 2, or 3 drops, in the 1st, 2d, and 3d year of childhood, and repeated when the paroxysms demand it. It may be conveniently given in the syrup or wine of ipecacuanha, and will be found always innocent and eminently useful.—*Medical Gazette*.

STRANGULATED HERNIA, which but a few years ago was incontrovertibly doomed to the knife by most surgeons, is now very generally relieved by the application of cold to the tumor, in various forms. We have recently seen two successful cases, by pouring ether on the parts concerned, and hastening its evaporation with a pair of bellows. This will be found every way preferable to any of the frigorific mixtures in vogue.—*Id.*

DYSPEPSIA.—Lactic acid, in doses of 20 drops, to be taken in half an ounce of water, is reported to be highly useful in those forms of dyspepsia which resist alkalies. It deserves trial.—*Id.*

CAMPOR is said to have proved itself efficient as an antidote to the poison of strychnine. It is to be administered largely, by the mouth and by injection.—*Id.*

TEA AT HALF PRICE.—Laysel, a French chemist, asserts that if tea is ground like coffee, before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

THE WORLD A TRIBUNAL.—A man passes for what he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear of remaining unknown is not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything, that he can do it better than any one else, he has a pledge of the acknowledgment of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgement days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped. In every troop of boys that whoop and run in every yard and square, a new comer is as well and accurately weighed in the course of a few days, and stamped with his right number, as if he had undergone a formal trial of his strength, speed and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school, with better dress, with trinkets in his pockets, with airs and pretensions. An older boy says to himself. "It's no use; we shall find him out to-morrow."

Horticultural Department.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The society held a special meeting in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Monday evening, May 14, in order to make arrangements for an exhibition of fruits and flowers—President Wilson G. Hunt in the Chair, and Peter B. Mead, Secretary.

The society of late has been in a very low condition, many of the members to whom premiums were due having withdrawn. They state, however, that they are willing to forego their premiums and reunite with the society, provided they receive a diploma—which will be readily given.

Having resolved to hold an exhibition some time in June, the Secretary was instructed to address a circular to each of the members, stating the facts of the case, and requesting them to be present in two weeks (Monday, the 28th inst.), to assist in completing the arrangements.

Messrs. Mead, Groshon, and Leggett were appointed a committee to determine on what articles premiums should be given, and then it was resolved that whatever premiums were given should be voluntary. This course will save all expense to the society. A vote of thanks and also free tickets of admission, were tendered to the Young Men's Christian Association, who have freely proffered their hall for the exhibition.

Mr. Stephen Cranston exhibited choice cut flowers, consisting of magnolias, pelargoniums, spires, &c. The most novel thing was a double white peach blossom (new) from Japan.

A NEW FACT IN GRAFTING.

BY LYMAN B. LANGWORTHY.

The better process generally for working cherries and plums, is to bud or inoculate at the proper season; but it often happens that it is desirable to work trees too old, or the season so dry that the bark will not slip and the budding process can not be performed, in which case grafting sometimes becomes important.

The grafting of the cherry is quite an uncertain operation and never succeeds well, except when performed early in the spring, and the scions, which are difficult to keep, are fresh and in good order, the bark is so liable to discolor, and the wood to shrivel, which is absolutely fatal to its vitality. The same trouble applies to the plum in a less degree. Individuals, not nurserymen, are apt to neglect cutting their scions in proper time, and are only sensible of the oversight when they observe the objects they wish to alter at the opening of spring, when it is too late.

The new process to which I allude, is a means whereby a scion of any kind may be cut from the tree after the buds are fully expanded, but not opened, and grafted the same minute, and which almost invariably succeeds if properly executed. In this process I prefer the terminal point of a limb for the scion, or any part may be used by cutting the wood close to the upper bud and dipping it twice, with two or three minutes interval, into a vial containing a small quantity of *collodion*, or artificial cuticle, which can be procured of any apothecary. It instantly forms an air-tight coating, both flexible and elastic,

and protects it from drying and loosing its vitality.

There is no time of year after the new buds are sufficiently formed, and the stock in a growing state, but what grafting by this process may be performed, in which case have but one bud on the scion, and dip the whole wood, except the wedge, in the *collodion* to protect it from the drying sun and heat of summer. It sometimes happens that one has a single choice exotic, difficult to procure, that it is important not to fail in grafting, and this method almost infallibly insures success.

[Some time ago we published an account of an experiment in the use of *collodion* in propagating roses, and some other plants, from cuttings. We have not before heard of its being employed in grafting. The experiment is well worthy of attention.—Ed.]
Horticulturist.

FERNS.

I can not conceive a more interesting class of plants, or one that will adapt itself so well to the fancy of man, as the humble fern. Enter a fernery, either from tropical or temperate regions, at any season of the year, and you will find something to admire. Here the curving frond developing itself in true artistic form, there another more advanced, in all the beauty you could desire, while yonder the noble frond of some gigantic tree fern bends itself over the more lowly companions as if to protect them from harm; all remind us of the wisdom and goodness of the Omnipotence in clothing the earth with vegetation, and giving to each plant a constitution suitable to that part of the globe in which it was placed. The hardy ferns are no less curious and handsome in their season of growth, and may be grown by any person having a few square feet of ground in a shady corner, where little else would grow; raise thereon a mound of light sandy earth, of any shape and size, to suit the taste of the owner, and over that place some roots and pieces of rocks, so as to give the appearance of natural rock-work, and among these plant the ferns any time in spring, attend to watering in dry weather, and you will be amply rewarded for all the trouble, by watching their singular development and after beauty, especially of a summer's evening, after having been sprinkled overhead through the rose of a watering-pot. If a small fountain can be added, the beauty will be much enhanced.

It is, however, to the cultivation of ferns in dwelling-rooms, that I most particularly wish to draw attention.

Your readers are no doubt aware, how difficult it is to keep the ordinary greenhouse plants in health, for any length of time; in fact, to keep them even alive, in dwelling-rooms. Not so with the ferns; they may be grown with perfect ease, and for any length of time, in dwelling-rooms, in the most crowded cities, with perfect success. This is accomplished by means of what are known as "Ward's Cases." They may be of any size and shape, to suit the taste or convenience of the owner; may fit in a window, or stand upon a table in any part of the room. The only thing to be observed, is to avoid the mid-day sun. The bottom and a foot of the sides may be of wood; the rest glazed, on the ordinary hot-bed system, or it may be glazed with large sheets of glass; the latter, although the most expensive, will look the handsomest, and show the plants to the best advantage. The case being completed, put eight or ten inches of soil in, say one-fourth part loam, the rest peat and sharp sand; to which add some charcoal or small pebbles, to keep the soil open, which is of the greatest importance in fern culture;

over the soil place some pieces of rock and shells, to give it a natural appearance, and among these plant the ferns; when this is done, sprinkle all through a fine rosed watering-pot; then shut down the top, or movable part of the case; but be careful not to *over-water* at first, for fear of souring the soil, in which case the plants would remain sickly.

The cases being made as nearly air-tight as possible, it will be seen that the plants are completely shut up from the great enemy of vegetation—a dry and dusty atmosphere—unavoidable in dwelling-rooms; and as evaporation is prevented, watering will seldom be required, probably not more than once in two or three weeks in summer, and much more seldom in winter. The same thing can be accomplished with large bell-glasses as with a "Ward Case."

The prettiest piece of miniature rock-work I ever saw, was contained within a bell-glass of about eighteen inches in diameter. The part containing the mold was circular, and made of wood, about six inches deep, the outside veneered with mahogany; over the mold, which was elevated a little in the center, was placed small pieces of fancy rock and shells, and among them were planted the ferns; the bell-glass rested in a groove in the wood-work, and could be lifted off at pleasure. The whole stood upon the drawing-room table, and the little ferns, growing on their "rocky mountain," were an object of attraction to every person who entered the room, especially in winter.

As the family of ferns is so very extensive and each species, vieing in beauty and loveliness with its neighbor, it would be difficult to name any handsomer than others, fit for planting in cases, but any of the following will prove very interesting, and are all of dwarf habit:

Adiantum assimile,	Asplenium eburnum,
" cuneatum,	" attenuatum,
" pedatum,	" fontanum,
" pubescens,	" viviparum,
" reniforme,	Aspidium trapezoides,
" varium,	" trifoliatum,
Gymnogramma rufa,	" pectinatum,
" chrysophylla,	Pteris longifolia,
" calomelanos,	" rotundifolia,
" sulphurea,	" serrulata,
" tomentosa,	" ternifolia, and,

with such mosses as *Lycopodium denticulatum*, *braziliense* and *densum*, to creed over the surface, will, when once planted and begin to grow, form, I am sure, the most attractive piece of furniture in the room; while the invalid, who may be prevented from leaving the house to look upon the all-good and all-wise Creator's works, may here admire some of the handsomest tribe of all the vegetable kingdom, and the only tribe with which I am acquainted that will prosper in close confinement for a lengthened period.

As a proof of how the ferns will live and grow under close confinement, allow me to state a case in point—not that proof from me, of the practicability of the thing, is required, for it has been proved times without end. Some years ago, as I was about to leave the shores of Britain for those of New-Zealand, some botanists, desirous of proving whether or not it would be possible to carry some of the most delicate of the fern tribe, under close confinement, through all the various degrees of temperature between us and the antipodes, placed six varieties in a large bottle, such as are used for holding pickles; the roots of each plant were tied in a little damp moss, and the mouth of the bottle securely fastened with a piece of bladder, and then committed to my care; in this way the inmates remained during my passage, a period of five months, and were set at liberty on those distant shores apparently as healthy as when they started. The bottle was a greater object of attraction to my fellow-passengers than my cases of

plants were, and many were the inquiries after the state of the "poor bottle." I ought to mention, that it hung in my cabin in cold weather; at other times, on deck.

I hope you will pardon me for "running my yarn" to such a length; if it shall be the means of adding pleasure to any of your readers, especially to the sick and infirm, the object of their humble servant has been attained.

ALEXANDER BURNETT.

Philadelphia Florist.

PROFITS OF THE COLD GRAPERY.

BY WILLIAM CHORLTON.

In the Horticulturist of February, 1852, at the request of the late A. J. Downing, I gave a practical account of the Cold Grapery at this place which was planted in March, 1850, and, as the question, "will it pay," has often been put to me during the interval of time which has elapsed, I have thought that an estimate based upon the produce and expenses up to the present time, might be of service in your journal. I would here premise that there is nothing extraordinary in the amount of fruit, more than what others are obtaining by skill, care, and attention. The average weight of the respective crops given, if taken collectively, would be one pound per bunch, all of which would have readily sold at from fifty to seventy-five cents per pound; the lowest price, however, is only calculated. The following number of bunches of good quality have been cut in the respective years: 1851, 262 bunches; 1852, 618 bunches; 1853, 918 bunches; 1854, 1147 bunches; making a total of 2945 bunches.

The following calculation, which is as correctly stated as can be, will show the balance side of the question:

2945 lbs., at 50 cts.....	\$1472 50
Deduct labor, 1st year.....	\$50 00
" " 2d ".....	100 00
" " 3d ".....	150 00
" " 4th ".....	200 00
" " 5th ".....	225 00
Yearly dressings of manure, at \$20.....	100 00
Repairs, planting, &c.....	200 00—1025 00
	\$447 50

By the above example it will be seen that there is \$447 above the lowest wholesale market prices, and as the house, border, etc., cost about \$2000, it leaves a surplus profit of 4½ per cent per annum upon invested capital, which, in the present position, looks somewhat low; but it must be understood that, in this case, profit was not the object—everything was done regardless of expense, to make a good and handsome structure. The best French crystal glass was used, and all labor paid by the day; besides which, in the first year, there is no return profit, and the last season is the only one in which a full crop has been allowed. Take into consideration, two, that the labor account for management is reckoned at \$2 per day, and it will be readily seen that a good and suitable house may be built and tended so as to give a large return profit. A house of equal dimensions, and well finished, can be erected at \$12 per lineal foot, with the exception of cistern, force-pump, hose, and tank; and if we make an estimate of all incidental expenses on a house equal to the above, and fifty feet long, it will stand thus:

House, 50 feet long, furnished with two coats of paint, at \$12.....	\$600 00
Brick cistern, cemented, 10 feet square.....	70 00
Tank, Force-pump, and Hose.....	90 00
25 tons of manure for borders, at \$2.....	50 00
Material for drainage.....	20 00
90 bushels of bones, at 50 cts.....	45 00
100 bushels of charcoal, &c.....	15 00
Labor—making borders, &c.....	20 00
48 vines, at 50 cts.....	24 00
	\$934 00

As, in the first example, the house is 74 feet long, and, in the latter, 50 feet, the com-

parative weight of fruit that may be taken will be about two-thirds, or 1964 lbs., at the same prices, making the total value for the five years \$982; and making the same comparison in labor, expenses, &c., in both cases, we may put down \$298 gain upon a capital of \$934, which shows a profit of about six per cent per annum, and this, too, at the commencement. If we were to calculate upon seven years, the per centage would amount to nine per cent; and continued further, it would be still greater, as the vines will continue each season to produce a full crop.

From these illustrations it will be readily seen that, with good management, there is no loss in having a Cold Grapery, even though partial failure may occur.—*Horticulturist*.

For the American Agriculturist.

GRAPES AND WINE.

In your paper of last July I observed a valuable piece on the use of the grape as a food or medicine, which was too good to pass unnoticed.

The most eminent physicians, and men who have traveled in grape countries, agree with you. It is a common saying, that in wine countries there are but few drunkards. The writer in the Observer finds an exception in Paris. What less could be expected of a city like Paris? There is a wonderful difference between a man's sitting under his own vine, eating the fruit and drinking the juice, and going to grogshops and other detestable places, and taking their wines and other intoxicating poisons.

Alcohol, whether clear or adulterated, tends to create unnatural thirst, till, like a poisoned rat, he drinks himself to death. The pure juice of the grape, or the fruit, tends directly the other way, and also to give strength and health and vigor to the system.

The grape is of the easiest culture, by slips, cuttings, grafting, or transplanting from the swamps. There is in this region the best of table grapes, and the best of wine grapes of native growth; the former ripening in August, and being sweet, productive, and free from pulp. I suppose they may be found elsewhere. There are families in this place who have made and kept for years excellent wine for medical purposes, of fine flavor and color, and without adding alcohol, spirit, or coloring matter to the wine. There are two skillful physicians near by, who use this wine, and no other, for medicine.

One of the greatest pleas for using intoxicating liquor is, the idea that our Savior used, directed it, &c. A very great mistake and absurdity. The wine he made was that which he distinguished by calling it the fruit of the vine. Pliny, who lived at the time of our Savior, says good wine was that which was destitute of spirit. Plutarch calls that wine best which is harmless, and that the most useful which has the least strength, and that the most wholesome in which nothing has been added to the grape.

The Commissioner of Patents has had a bottle of excellent wine presented to him, which, he says, has no intoxicating power. I apprehend no difficulty in making such wine, and having it improve by keeping. The grape can be kept the year round, and the juice pressed out when wanted. Every

family, or physician, or church officer can make what is needful, and keep it in small quantities easier than in large, and know what they are using.

PHINEAS PRATT.

Deep River, May 8, 1855.

STUDY OF FLOWERS.—It is very common with men who think there is nothing rational that is not connected with dollars and cents, to ridicule the study of flowers.—"What good can come of it?" they ask. "Will it improve a man's fortune or advance his interest? Will it render him a shrewd calculator? Will it earn him his bread or make him a fortune?" They are greatly mistaken who believe that no actual utility, in the common niggardly sense of the term, can be derived from the pursuits of taste. But granting that they will accomplish none of these useful purposes, we would encourage such studies, as tending to fill up many hours of idleness with an interesting and agreeable employment. Every new amusement which can be participated in without danger to the health or the morals, provides an additional means for the moral improvement of society, inasmuch as it serves to divert many minds from pleasures which are liable to be accompanied with vice. Though to a mere plodder in the common business of life it may seem almost ridiculous to be engaged with enthusiasm in naming and preserving a few insignificant wild flowers, yet this very zeal may preserve many a youth from corruption and ruin, whose passions might otherwise lead him to seek the haunts of vice. There are many pursuits which are useful in no other way than by contributing to our pleasures. Let plodding misers and conceited sensualists ridicule them, because they neither fill one's coffers, nor spread his board—they forget that one distinguishing mark between men and brutes, is, that the latter pursue only the *useful*, while the former are about equally employed in the *fanciful*.—*Hovey's Mag.*

OSAGE ORANGE TREES.—Mr. H. P. Byram, the editor of the Louisville Journal, writes to that paper from Dayton, Ohio, under date of September 9th, 1854:

In the vicinity of this city I saw some of the most perfect specimens of the Osage Orange hedge that I have ever before met with—more perfect, indeed, than I supposed nature could produce, even with all the aid that art and industry could lend her. The plants seem to withstand the blighting effects of this unusually dry season, better than any other species of vegetation. The leaves still present the most rich glossy green that characterizes this plant in our most favorable seasons.

From a somewhat extensive acquaintance with the character of the Osage Orange plant, I have often pronounced it the hedge plant of America, but I had no idea of the degree of perfection to which I find it susceptible of being trained in the hedge. The oldest of the hedges here now is about four years. It is four feet high, and three feet broad at the base, and as dense, compact and uniform from the ground to the top, as if it had been molded by hand from some plastic material. My attendant remarked that it was "so close at the bottom that a snake could not find its way through it." There were several other specimens in the same vicinity, from one to two years old, all presenting the same beautiful appearance.

The great and only secret in producing this living American prairie fence is, *clean culture for four years, and a relentless, unsparing shearing, from the period of setting the plants to the end of four years, and then to maintain it in its proper form by semi-annual clippings*

THE BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, neatly bound, can now be supplied from the commencement. These of themselves constitute a beautiful and valuable FARMER'S LIBRARY, embracing a compendium of all the important agricultural articles that have appeared during the last thirteen years. First ten volumes, new edition, furnished bound for \$10.

Bound volumes XI, XII and XIII (new series), \$1.50 per volume; unbound, \$1 per volume. The whole thirteen volumes furnished bound for \$14.50.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, May 17.

This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.

We occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

LOOK INTO THE CELLARS.

We hear not a little said of the superiority of country over city residences. Much of this is doubtless true, and yet we think there are some advantages enjoyed by the denizens of many parts of New-York city, which are not found generally in the country. We refer more particularly to the freedom from noxious vapors and malaria arising from decaying vegetable matter. Where the streets are supplied with sewers and an abundance of Croton water to wash away all organic matters, including the washes from sinks, privies, &c., the air is pure compared with that around many farm-dwellings near which are located the barnyards and outhouses.

One of the most fruitful sources of ill health connected with country residences, however, is the impure air from cellars which rises through the different rooms above, and really renders them unfit for occupation during the day, and especially at night. The effluvia from the remains of a heap of potatoes, cabbages, or other vegetables, is quite sufficient to breed a pestilence. At the earliest possible opportunity in the spring the cellar should be freed from every particle of vegetable matter likely to decay. The bottom should be supplied with pulverized freshly-burned charcoal, or chloride of lime; or, in the absence of these, with common lime. Not only health but neatness and comfort will be greatly promoted by whitewashing the walls and ceilings. Let cellars also be frequently opened and ventilated. A little early attention to these matters may save you a large doctor's bill, to say nothing of loss and suffering from poor health.

THE FORTHCOMING VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN HERD BOOK.—Mr. L. F. Allen informs us that almost every breeder of any note in the United States, has responded to his Circular, and that about two thousand pedigrees are already received. The volume will contain thirty illustrations or more, and be fully equal if not superior in its getting up to the English Herd Book. Those designing to send their pedigrees must do so immediately, or they will arrive too late for publication in this volume.

RULES FOR THE APPLICATION OF SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Superphosphate of lime consists mainly of bones decomposed by sulphuric acid. In this form it is entirely harmless when applied about the roots of plants. But to increase the activity of this fertilizer and add to its qualities, which it possesses only in a very limited degree, guano or sulphate of ammonia is added. Ammonia is a very active alkali, and like quick-lime and potash, readily combines with and destroys or seriously injures almost every substance brought into contact with it. Containing like guano, this caustic quality in a similar, yet in a very subdued degree, the rules for the application of superphosphate are in a great measure similar to those for the application of guano.

It may be sown broadcast or in drills, but in either case should be covered with earth by subsequent plowing or thoroughly harrowing. The seeds or roots should never come directly in contact with the superphosphate, though the covering of earth may be less than for guano. When applied as a top-dressing to grass land, it may first be mixed with several times its bulk of peat or swamp muck, that has been exposed to the air for six months or a year, or with rich turf, charcoal or plaster.

From 300 to 500 pounds per acre is a liberal application for exhausted lands, and 200 to 400 pounds as a top-dressing for meadows. When applied near or around the hills, from half to three-fourths of a gill is sufficient for corn and potatoes.

AN ANT TRAP.

We have constructed, seen, heard of, or read of traps to catch almost all sorts of animals, from man-traps down to chirp-muck traps; we have set box-traps for pole-cats, and drowned them alive without disturbing their bottle of perfumery; have put "figure fours" under the edges of inverted waggon or other boxes, for quails, pigeons and crows; have made midnight hideous with the screams of luckless rats which we had enticed into steel-traps; have stopped the carnage of sheep-stealing dogs by placing before the muzzle of a well-slugged musket a piece of meat attached to the trigger by a string; have caged many a bird and squirrel by ingeniously arranged springs or levers—in short, much of the amusement of our boyhood days was drawn from "trapping"; but in all our efforts in this line, we never essayed to inveigle in traps those pests which so greatly infest the pantries and larders of the house-wife—we mean the little red ants. In this we must yield the palm to the J. J. correspondent of the Public Ledger, who purposes to catch and despatch them as follows:

Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open. Then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar and place it near where the ants are most troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is then only necessary to

dip the sponge in scalding water, which will wash them out "clean dead" by ten thousands. Put on more sugar, and set the trap for a new haul. According to J. J., this process will soon clear the house of every ant, uncle and progeny.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

STEAMBOATS ON THE HUDSON—P. Watson.—

There are at least two companies running regular freight and passenger boats—the Merchants' line and the People's line. The steamers of the Merchants' line are, the Knickerbocker and the Manhattan. One of these boats leaves Albany and the other New-York every evening. They are of light draught, and on this account are seldom detained by low water. Produce, &c., as well as passengers, are carried at low rates.

STATE AND COUNTY SHOWS—W. C. Gardner.

—The next New-York State Show is to be held at Elmira, on the Erie Railroad. We shall soon speak of this more particularly. We are preparing a list of times and places of holding the next Shows, to be published in June or early in July, and we must refer W. C. G. to that list for an answer to his other inquiries.

We request the officers of all Agricultural Societies to send us early information as to the location and time of their autumnal Shows, that we may make up our list as soon and as complete as possible.

THE RUSSIAN FOWL.

We have recently received letters from Mr. E. L. Hyde, of Mystic, Conn., concerning a breed of fowls known as the Russian; and from the testimony of the above gentleman they seem to be a variety worthy attention. He says: "The Russian fowls, after several years' trial, sustain the character which was sometime since given them in my letter to Dr. Bennett. They are the most sought after and esteemed of any fowls we have ever had in this region, where some of the choicest breeds have been originally imported. They are truly 'the farmers' fowl,' for layers, nurses, and readiness to fatten. In this latter respect they resemble the Suffolk pig.

"They are without exception the hardest fowls that I have ever seen. I knew of six pullets that layed constantly throughout one of the coldest winters in this region for several years; and yet they roosted out of doors with no shelter whatever. They were not in the least injured by the frost, except in their combs; they being, as a matter of course, frozen. They weigh from 15 to 17 pounds the pair; have large single combs, small wattles with a ruff under the throat; small wings; large, long body; wide breast and back, and very deep in the quarter; legs not long but black. They are of uniform color, being greenish black, with red hackles on the cocks.

"I understand they were brought from the north of Europe, by a New-London whaling vessel."

MOWING MACHINES.

Mr. Richard S. Fay has placed at the disposal of the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, the sum of \$200, for the following purposes:

1. For the best and most satisfactory experiment with a mowing machine, operated by two-horse power, on not less than fifty acres, on any farm or farms within the county, \$50.
 2. For the best and most satisfactory experiment with a one-horse mowing machine, on not less than 25 acres, on any farm or farms within the county,\$25
 3. For the best mowing machine,\$25
 4. For the best and most useful agricultural implement, not being a mowing machine.....\$20
- Second best do., \$15. Third best do....\$10
Fourth best do., \$10. Fifth best do....\$10
Sixth best do., \$10. Seventh best do....\$5
Eighth best do., \$5. Ninth best do....\$5
Tenth best do., \$5. Eleventh best do....\$5

HEALTH AND HOUSE-HUNTING.

Many will select a house this month, for a residence, and it will be their last home on earth; it would not have been had they remained where they are or had moved elsewhere. It does not express the whole truth to say, that some houses are unhealthy; it is nearer the fact in reference to many dwellings that they are deadly. Sometimes certain rooms in a house are impregnated with poisonous emanations, that their occupants become ill in a few days. I know of a capacious mansion, formerly, (now a boarding-house), in Walnut-street, Philadelphia, which has in it a certain room, known to make the parties sick within a few days after they move into it. Within a year, a man in perfect health, was placed in a room in London, and in a few days died of putrid fever. The next, and the next, and the next occupant, were noticed successively to become ill. It became so notorious, that the authorities took it in hand to examine the premises, and it was found that the man who papered the room, in order to fill up a cavity in the wall, put in a bucket full of paste and pieces of the glazed papering, which in time began to ferment and rot, throwing into the room a steady supply of the noxious fumes of decomposed lead, and other hurtful ingredients employed in the sizing of wall paper. It is known that the sizing on a visiting card is enough to poison a child if put in its mouth; being a little sweetish to the taste, it is rather palatable.

Another English house became so notoriously unhealthy, that the common people reported it to be haunted; it soon gained such a reputation, that nobody would live in it free of rent. Investigation discovered that it was the result of pasting new paper on old.

LESSON.—In repapering a room or house, first pull off the old paper, and scrape and wash the walls.

Within a month, the Grand Jury of the chief criminal court of New-York City, have repeated their bitter complaints against the damp and noisome apartment in which they are compelled to sit day after day in the performance of their official duties. The recent death of one of their number is attributed by that body to the unhealthfulness of the room they occupy.

The White House at Washington, is believed by observant men there, to be the main reason for the ill-health of our Presidents, since General Harrison first went

there so soon to make it his grave. Its unhealthiness is very justly attributable to the construction of a bridge or causeway across the stream, which passes near it, thus giving a larger body of still water than in former times; and the neighborhood of stagnant water, with the usual amount of decaying vegetation, must originate disease in the warmer portions of the year in all temperate latitudes.

These things being true in reference to houses, there are other items to be taken into consideration in selecting our dwellings, besides price, appearance and neighborhood.

Very many persons in cities are decided, in determining upon a residence for themselves and families, by the appearance of the street front. An elegant frontage of brown stone, towering in stateliness to five stories, brings many a dollar beyond its value to pursy landlords. But how vigorously fond new husbands and weak old ones have to *shin around* in the slops and snows of winter to pay the rent, and "*monstrous*" hard as it may be in winter, summer heats make it "*monstrouser*," as Charcoal Sketches would say. How many a restless turn at night, how many a Sunday plan, which matter of fact Monday morning makes vanish in thin air, how many an anxious conjecture it costs, whether this acquaintance or that old friend, or nearest neighbor might not make a loan "*on call*," to help out at quarter day; how many racks of self-respect, of personal independence, of wounded pride, of debasing tergiversation it costs to pay for this purchase of appearance, the initiated can better tell than I can guess, never having been a renter "*in the whole course of my life*," except for a short year on trial, in the country; yes, in the country! delightful summer residence! on the banks of the Hudson! just over against the Palisades! as dear a purchase of imaginary blisses, as of the *appearances* aforesaid. I like no half ways, give me the center of the largest city on the continent, or a log cabin in the far recesses of the unpenetrated west.

But the waste of money to keep up appearances is not the greatest loss; health sacrificed, life perilled, is oftentimes an "*extra*" not calculated on, but like "*extras*," comes with a thunder clap of unexpectedness, meeting, too, the fate of all "*extras*," an exclamation, a demur, dwindling down to an argument and final delivery of the purse strings.

LESSON 2ND.—Reader, pay extras and be done with it. I have always found it the quickest and the easiest plan. It saves temper, for the more you argue about it, the more angry you will get, and the worse you will feel afterwards when you find that you have not only lost your temper, but your money too.

Other persons, as intimated already, will put jewelry, plate, gold watch, all "*up the spout*" to make up the usual advance on the landlord, who has not the pleasure of their acquaintance; will do all this, to secure a residence in a "*genteel street*," or "*fashionable neighborhood*" on "*the*" side of Broadway. There are men and women, that is, grown persons of both sexes in New York, who would think themselves hopelessly disgraced to live in a street which had "*East*" attached to it; would consider they had lost caste more irrecoverably by living on the "*other*" side of Broadway, than if they had, in a pinch, checked on a bank for ten thousand, when they never had deposited a dollar there. To such persons, and to all others living in cities, I wish to make some suggestions in reference to the selection of a family residence.

If practicable, let the rear of the house face the south; mainly for two reasons, first and chief, unsightly things, the washings of

the kitchen and the laundry are deposited there, and with other causes, almost always in a damp condition; which, with the dust and unavoidable accretions of various kinds, make fit materials for decompositions, and their inevitable result, the generation of hurtful gases, sometimes actually poisonous. The heat of the sun has a drying influence, and with moderate attention, the premises may be kept sweet and clean. The second reason is, greater light is afforded to the kitchen, where it is so much needed, especially in winter time, to allow of the cleanly preparation of daily food. A mind of any refinement revolts at the mere mention of cookery in the dark.

The front of a house in the city does not so much need the sun, since the too frequent custom is to make a parlor of the first floor front, for the occasional accommodation or reception of guests and visitors, in many instances averaging not an hour a day; and for similar reasons, the "*spare rooms*," are those in front in the upper stories. In my opinion, the very best, largest and most commodious rooms in a house should be appropriated to the daily and hourly use of the family.

As accumulations are not allowed in the streets, the sun is not so much needed on a northern front, while the passing of persons and vehicles, compensate in cheeriness for the absence of sunshine; but it is not a total absence, for there is the sunshine of the countenance of your visitors; unless of that not innumerable class, who are rather disagreeably disappointed, when they find you are at home, and had much rather have left a card; their smiles are of the sardonic order, or of the mechanical kind, iceling in a moment all the outgoings of kindness, were it not the fashion to keep our parlors so dim and dusky, that we can't tell whether the smile comes from the head or the heart.

In selecting a residence, notice if there is any standing water in the cellar, or any uncovered drain or well; I know of two adjoining houses in Philadelphia, which has brought death to every family that has occupied them for some years past, and another not far distant which has proved the death of three successive occupants, each of them strong hearty men when they moved in.

Notice the rear premises: if they adjoin a stone-cutter, or livery stable, or distillery, or cow yard, or for drays, carriages and the like; if any of these are within a block of you in any direction, the house is dear at any price, it is dear at nothing, whatever may be its frontage.

As a general rule avoid long rows of brown stone fronts, built uniformly; or of brick or any other material; they were built by contract, or for purposes of speculation. If the flues do not burn you up, there is a large probability that the rats will devour everything you purchase, over and above what you actually consume, and the friends Biddy, your cook, supplies with their daily provender. Sometime since I accompanied a gentleman, who wanted to purchase or lease a family mansion, on a tour of observation. We looked through one of a row of five story brown fronts, one of the most imposing in appearance outside in New-York; it had been occupied but a year, the flue had set it on fire; the family had left, and there being no carpeting or other furniture to cover defects, there was revealed to us a quality of carpentership utterly disgraceful to both builders and owners; the flooring had not the roughness planed off in many places; while the spaces between the "*tongue and grooves*," as also between the ends of the planks, and between the wash or surboard and the floor, were in many instances from a quarter to half an inch or more in width; and this in rooms where the

fire and water had no access; these items, together with the spoiled locks, broken keys, doors hanging awry from a shrinking of the wood and "settling" of the building, immovable window sash, made a tenement which, notwithstanding its fine brown stone frontage, was unfit to be occupied by any family who wanted to live comfortably.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

DEATHS BY SCALDING AND BURNING.

We still see reported, almost daily, an appalling number of deaths by *burns* and *scalds*, not one of which we take it upon ourselves to say need prove fatal, or would do so, if a few pounds of wheat flour could be promptly applied to the wounds made by fire, and repeated till the inflammatory stage had passed. We have never known a fatal case of scalding or burning, in which this practice has been pursued, during more than 30 years' experience, and having treated hundreds in both public and private practice. We have known the most extensive burns, by falling into cauldrons of boiling oil, and even molten copper, and yet the patients were rescued by this simple and cheap remedy, which from its infallible success should supplant all the fashionable nostrums, whether oil, cotton, lead-water, ice, turpentine, or pain extractors, every one of which has been tried a thousand times with a fatal result, and the victims have died in excruciating agony, when a few handfuls of flour would have calmed them to sleep, and rescued them from pain and death. Humanity should prompt the profession to publish and re-publish the facts on this subject, which are established by the authority of standard medical works on both sides of the Atlantic. Flour is the remedy, and the only one, in severe cases of scalding and burning, casualties which else so often destroy life. Let us keep it before the people, while the explosion of steam boilers and burning fluid lamps are so rife all over our country.—*American Medical Gazette.*

EYES AND COLD WATER.

The aquatic furor has become so general, that for the simple reason that cold water is a pure, natural product, it is claimed to be a universal and beneficial application. Arsenic is a pure, natural and simple product; so is prussiac acid, as obtained from a peach kernel. A single drop of tobacco oil will kill a cat or dog in five minutes.

Many persons are daily ruining their eyes by opening them in cold water of mornings. Cold water will harden or roughen the hands, and much more will it do so to the many-fold more delicate covering of the eye; or, the eye will, in self-defence, become scaly in the manner of a fish; that is, the coats of the eye will thicken, constituting a species of cataract, which must impair the sight. That water, cold and harsh as it is, should be applied to the eye for curative purposes, in place of that soft, warm, lubricating fluid which nature manufactures for just such purposes, indicates great thoughtlessness or great mental obliquity. Nothing stronger than luke-warm water should ever be applied to the eye, except by special medical advice, and under special medical supervision; for we have only one pair to lose. Even warm water should be applied only by closing the eye and flapping it against the lid with the hand, patiently, scarcely letting the fingers touch the lid. This cools the eye more rapidly than cold water does, and without the shock, while its soothing effect is delightful, dissolving or washing out the yellow or other matter which may have accumulated over night, in half the time required by cold water.—*Journal of Health.*

COTTON AND ITS CULTURE.

A correspondent writes to the Farmer and Planter as follows: "We never could see the sense of throwing up, with great care, a high bed for cotton, and immediately set all hands to work to tear it down. We have tried various expedients, but never found out how to plant cotton until last spring. For this we acknowledge our indebtedness to Capt. Thomas Byrd, of Greenwood, from whom we received an implement for smoothing and opening the cotton bed, which does the work to perfection—a cover adapted precisely to follow in the wake of the opening, leaving your beds nicely smoothed over, and ready for the reception of the seed, and a scraper to do the first working—decidedly the best implements we have ever seen. This forms a complete set of implements, adapted to cotton-culture, simple and cheap, which any good blacksmith and plow-stocker can make easily. If Novice will try Capt. Byrd's implements, and not agree with us, we will acknowledge the corn, and pay for them. Let us be understood, we are not puffing an implement manufacturer, but offering an acknowledgement due to a public-spirited planter who took the pains to set us right. By the way, while talking, we may as well say that the best variety of cotton we have ever planted is the "Calhoun Cotton." Where it originated, we are not able to say. Capt. Byrd kindly sent us half a bushel of seed, from which we have picked 511 pounds of very beautiful cotton. The overseer counted seventy bolls on one stalk not over knee high. It is no humbug, for we have selected our seed for years from fancy stalks, and being side by side, we have been compelled reluctantly to give it up. We trust that even Broomsedge may be allowed to puff a home-made article. Before closing, we must dissent, however, from Novice's declaration. Twelve hundred pounds cotton per acre on common land—stand or no stand—it is no common land that will average seventy bolls of matured cotton per stalk."

PLANTING SWEET POTATOES IN LEVEL GROUND.—The old method of planting sweet potatoes in hills and ridges, in this dry climate, and on our hard, upper country lands, is all wrong. Potatoes must have *moisture* and *soft earth* to do well. But they lack both in the common culture. Hills and ridges are the driest forms in which you can put the soil. *Flat* culture is the only right kind for potatoes, or anything else in our burning climate, and on our clay uplands. Potatoes should be planted as *flat*, and may in that way be planted as *easily* as corn.

First, break up the land well; then lay off rows four feet wide with a shovel plow; run *deep* in the same track with a rooter, and then, if you want it perfect, deeper still in the same furrow with a common new-ground coulter. Next, list upon both sides of this in the same way; that is, with shovel, rooter and coulter—one right in the track of the other. This makes deep work, and the deeper the better. It is soon done. Your ground is now ready—deep, loose, and moist, and will keep so all summer.

Now for planting and culture. With a rooter draw a shallow furrow on the top of the list, just over the first shovel track, to guide you in dropping. In this drop the seed, cut roots, sprouts or vine cuttings, 12 or 15 inches apart, and cover lightly. Plow them a few times, just like corn, running close to the potatoes with a rooter, and finish off each working with a cultivator, or some other plow, to keep the middles flat.

This mode of culture is not one-fourth as troublesome as hills; the crop is wonderful. This is not theory, but is my constant practice. By this mode the vines never turn

yellow; the crop comes forward early in August, and the owner has no chance to complain of "small potatoes."—*Southern Cultivator.*

CULTIVATION OF THE GROUND OR PEA-NUT.

Thinking that a few hints on the cultivation of the ground-nut, would not be altogether unacceptable to the readers of the Horticulturist, and might be of assistance to those wishing to grow them, I am induced to write this article—more, however, with the desire that its cultivation may be better known than to give any particular plan for raising it.

The proper time for planting is about the 10th of May, or as soon as all danger of frost is over. It would be better, in northern latitudes, to plant them in boxes or hot-beds, so as to have the advantage of as long a season as possible, since on this the crop greatly depends. The soil should be sandy, or light. A heavy soil should be avoided; for though the ground-nut will grow in such, yet, where one has the choice of a sandy soil, to that he should give the preference. They should be planted about two inches deep, in rows, fifteen inches apart—even two feet would not be too far, the branches grow long. The rows should not be less than three feet apart.

After the vines have made some growth—say six or eight inches—the soil should be hoed over them, leaving an inch or two of the ends exposed. This should be done every two or three weeks, according as the vines may grow, so that but two or three inches of the ends of the vine may be uncovered. On this also the yield depends; for if it is not done, the nuts will not half ripen.

Whether north of the latitude of Philadelphia the ground-nut could be cultivated without the aid of a hot-bed, I am unable to say; but I think that they could be successfully south of it.

As to the yield, I can not speak to any certainty, but I have seen over thirty to one root. They can be purchased at most of the confectionary stores at six to eight cents per quart.—*Horticulturist.*

RED ANTS.—Red Ants, are worrying plagues to housekeepers. The Public Ledger calls for a recipe against the vermin. Spirits of turpentine on a small sponge tied at the end of a stick, will, with a little management, be spread like a vapor over the shelves of a pantry, effectually ridding you of the vile thing. But many persons think the cure worse than the evil, disliking the smell of turpentine, therefore I give a recipe I have used successfully. It is this: Spread over the shelves infested by the red ant, leaves of green sage. This I have known to act like a charm in getting rid of the ant.

Spirits of turpentine applied in a similar manner to the newly commenced nests of caterpillars among your apple trees, I have always found a sure disposer of that pest to the orchard. FARMER.

CASH AND CREDIT.—If you would get rich, don't deal in pass-book. Credit is the "tempter in a new shape." Buy dry goods on trust, and you will purchase a thousand articles that Cash would never have dreamed of. A dollar in the hand looks larger than ten dollars seen through the perspective of a sixty-day due bill. Cash is practical, while Credit takes horribly to taste and romance. Let Cash buy a dinner, and you will have a beef-steak flanked with onions. Send Credit to market, and he will return with eight pairs of woodcocks and a peek of mushrooms. Credit believes in double-breasted pins and champagne suppers. Cash is more easily satisfied. Give him three

meals a day, and he don't care much if two of them are made up of roasted potatoes and a little dirty salt. Cash is a good adviser, while Credit is a good fellow to be on visiting terms with. If you want double chins and contentment, do business with cash. A special edict with a vermillion tail.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

THE RETORT.

BY G. F. MORRIS.

Old Birch, who taught a village school.
Wedded a maid of homespun habit;
He was as stubborn as a mule,
And she was as playful as a rabbit.

Poor Kate had scarce become a wife,
Before her husband sought to make her
The pink of country polished life,
And prim and formal as a quaker.

One day the tutor went abroad,
And simple Kitty sadly missed him;
When he returned, behind her lord
She slyly stole, and fondly kissed him!

The husband's anger rose!—and red
And white his face alternate grew!
"Less freedom ma'am!"—Kate sighed and said,
"Oh dear! I didn't know 'twas you!"

Dr. Keene died of a surfeit, from a roast
goose he had partaken too liberally of, where-
upon a witling wrote the following

EPIGRAM.

Here lies Dr. Keene, the good Bishop of Chester,
Who ate a fat goose, and could not digest her.

A DUNNING LETTER.

To avoid all proceedings unpleasant,
I beg you will pay what is due;
If you do you'll oblige me at present,
If you don't, then I'll oblige you!

GENUINE WIT.—At a party a few evenings since, as a young gentleman named Frost was eating an apple in a quiet corner by himself, a young lady came up and gaily asked him "why he did not share with her?" He good naturedly turned the side which was not bitten towards her, saying,
"Here, take it, if you wish."
"No, I thank you," she exclaimed, looking at him archly, "I would rather have one that is not *Frost* bitten," and merrily ran off to join the company, leaving poor Frost with a thaw in his heart.

TIRED OF S(H)INNING.—One of our big speculators in real estate, says the St. Louis Democrat, met a friend and relative in the street a few days since, when the following dialogue took place:

"How d'ye do, O——?"

"Not very well, Ez."

"Why, what's the matter? you should be in good spirits; money is getting easier; lots are rising."

"Well, 'tisn't that altogether. I was down in S.'s office a whole hour to-day. We were talking about the other world. You know he is a Swedenborgian. He says we will be doing the same kind of work in the next world, that we have been engaged in in this. I tell you Ez., that's what makes me feel bad. I have been shinning it here for the last twenty years, and I don't like the idea of shinning it to all eternity."

Prosperity is the only test that a vulgar man can't pass through. If a man has any thing mean in his disposition, a little good luck is sure to bring it out.

HOW TO TAME A MADMAN.—A workman at a Lunatic Asylum in England, left a chisel, more than three feet long, on a recent occasion, in one of the wards. A furious patient seized it, and threatened to kill with it any one who approached him. Every one then in the ward immediately retreated from it. At length the attendant opened the door, and balancing the key of the ward on his hand, walked slowly toward the dangerous madman, looking intently at it. "His attention," said the attendant, "was immediately attracted thus. He came towards me and asked:

"What are you doing with that?"

"I am trying to balance this key on my hand," said I, "and I can do it; but you can not balance that chisel in that way on the back of your hand."

"As he balanced it carefully and was extending it toward me, I took it off very quietly, and without making any comment upon it. He seemed a little chagrined at having lost his weapon, but he made no attempt to regain it, and in a short time all irritation passed away."

TASTES DIFFER.—Punch says, "Where there is a looking-glass in the room, you will generally find a knot of Frenchmen assembled round it. Where there is a fire in the room, you will generally find a group of Englishmen hanging in front of it, with the backs of two or three of them, their coats-tails uplifted, turned elegantly towards it."

Punch might have added, "Where there is a bar in the room, you will generally find a number of American bucks before it, sucking juleps and smoking cigars."

THE SWEETHEART.—A very pretty young woman went to the Post-office, with a letter and no direction, and said to the Postmaster, "Send that to my sweetheart."

The Postmaster took it, looked at it, and said, "What is his name, and where does he live?"

The girl blushing replied, "Ah, that is the very thing I don't want any one to find out!"

Of course the bachelor P. M. kept it himself.

COVETOUSNESS.—Shakespeare gives the following:

Master.—"I marvel how the fishes live in the sea."

Fisherman.—"Why, as men do a-land; the big ones eat up the little ones. I can compare our rich misers to nothing so fitly as to a whale; it plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last devours them all at a mouthful. Such whales have I heard of on the land, who never leave off gaping, till they've swallowed the whole parish, church, steeple, bell and all."

MILES OF CLOTHING.—Mr. Ewbank, in one of his mechanical essays, thus speaks of the miles of clothes we wear:

"In winter a lady is enwrapped in a hundred miles of thread; she throws over her shoulders from thirty to fifty in a shawl. A gentleman winds between three and four miles around his neck, and uses four more in a pocket handkerchief. At night he throws off his clothing, and buries himself like a larva in four or five hundred miles of convolved filaments."

The following advertisement appeared in an Irish paper: "Whereas John Hall has fraudulently taken away several articles of wearing apparel without my knowledge, this is therefore to inform him that if he does not forthwith return the same, *his name shall be made public!*"

TOOTH-ACHIAL CONUNDRUMS.—The following are "going the rounds" under this head, though we have not yet seen it stated whether they are efficacious to *cause*, or cure the tooth ache:

What street in London puts you in mind of a tooth which has pained you for a long time? *Long Acre.*

When should you apply a *sovereign* remedy to your tooth? When it is *a-king*.

By what ejaculatory exclamation would you declare that your tooth pained you? It aches, *by gum.*

Why does an aching tooth impose silence on the sufferer? Because it makes him *hold his jaw.*

To what town in Poland should you go to have it extracted? *Pullitusk.*

Which of your teeth are like a manta-maker's fingers and thumb when she is cutting out a dress. *Incisors.*

When do your teeth usurp the functions of the tongue? When they are *chattering*.

Why is it, then, not to be wondered at that your teeth cause frequent disturbance in your mouth? Because they often make there more than *one row.*

A COURT SCENE.—"William, look up! tell us who made you, William; do you know?"

William, who was considered a fool, screwing his face, and looking thoughtful and somewhat bewildered, slowly answered—"Moses, I s'pose."

"That will do. Now," said Counsellor Gray, addressing the Court, "the witness says he 's'poses' Moses made him. This certainly is an intelligent answer, more so than I supposed him capable of giving, for it shows he has some faint idea of Scripture. But I submit, may it please the Court, that this is not sufficient to justify his being sworn as a witness in this case. No, sir, it is not such an answer as a witness qualified to testify should give."

"Mr. Judge," said the fool, "may I ask the lawyer a question?"

"Certainly," replied the Judge, "ask him any question you please."

"Wal, then, Mr. Lawyer, who do you s'pose made you?"

"Aaron, I s'pose," said the Counsellor, imitating the witness.

After the mirth had somewhat subsided, the witness exclaimed—

"Wal, now, we do read in the good book that Aaron once made a calf, but who'd a thought the tarnal critter had got in here?"

STORY WITH A MORAL.—Many years ago, a merchant, worth near a million dollars, stood upon a wharf watching the approach of a rich ship, just arriving in port, of which he was the owner. He was elated with the good fortune, and looked lofty and arrogant. A poor seaman, suffering under grievous maladies stood near, and having experienced how changeable is life, he ventured to tell the triumphant merchant that riches had wings.

"Pooh!" said the merchant, "there! you see that diamond ring I take from my finger? You see me throw it into the river. As well may you expect to see that ring again, as to see me a poor man!"

Some days afterwards the merchant gave a great dinner to his friends. Among the luxuries provided for the feast, was a salmon, from the river. The cook, happening to open the stomach of the salmon, found there, to her great surprise, the merchant's diamond ring! She carried it to him. His countenance fell, for he remembered his boastful language.

The dinner was heartless and tedious to him. The rich wine only made his thoughts the more poignant. He slept none that night. He became "an altered man." His speculations were all unfortunate. Loss suc-

ceeded to loss; and in a few years he was a poor man.

Wealth is the gift of God, and given for a good purpose. Not to be squandered—nor to make the possessor hard of heart—but to teach him benevolence, to enable him to benefit his fellow men.

THE DOG.

THE POINTER

Is used by field sportsmen to find out the spot where game lies. He ranges the fields ahead of his master, scents the partridge and quail, and then remains with his head pointing to the spot where the game may happen to be, with an inflexible purpose, that makes him appear for the time as if carved in stone. In this attitude he continues until the gun is discharged, reloaded, and the sportsman has reached the place whence the bird "sprung." It is related that a pointer accompanying a shooting party proceeded to a wall, leaped on it, but apparently got her leg fastened among the stones, and thus remained until the gentleman came up. Upon examination, it was found that the intelligent creature had got the scent of some partridges on the opposite side of the wall, and fearing lest her rude appearance in the adjoining field should flush them before the sportsmen were within shooting distance, she suspended herself by her fore-paws until they came up. The moment, however, she was satisfied that the sportsmen understood her *ruse*, she leaped into the field, and the game was thus secured.

THE FOX-HOUND AND BEAGLE

Are not very dissimilar in form and habits. They both follow their game by the scent. The fox-hound, as its name implies, is used for hunting Reynard, and in every country where this exciting sport is followed, is raised with the greatest care, and immense sums of money are lavished to keep up "packs." The speed of the fox-hound is quite equal to that of the best horses, which shows how perfectly it is adapted to the chase. In England the fox-hound is so much a favorite, that it is no figurative expression to say that more books have been written upon its training, and more attention has been paid to its proper development, than ever was lavished upon the poor people of the same country. The man who has charge of a gentleman's dogs, is of more importance than the teacher of the gentleman's sons; the poor curate may be a very brute, if he only knows Latin and Greek; but the gentleman who has charge of the dogs, Mr. Beckford says, "must be young, strong, active bold, and enterprising. He should be sensible, good-tempered, sober, exact, and cleanly—a good groom, and an excellent horseman. His voice should be clear and strong, with an eye so quick as to perceive which of his hounds carries the scent when all are running, and an ear so excellent as to distinguish the leading hounds when he does not see them. He should be quiet, patient, and without conceit. Such are the qualities which constitute perfection in the man who takes care of the dogs. He should not," continues Mr. Beckford, "be too fond of displaying them until called forth by necessity, it being a peculiar and distinguishing trait in his character, to let his hounds alone while they hunt, and have genius to assist them when they can not." Here are qualities that sum up all human perfection, requisites demanded that have never been deemed necessary to train the heir to a throne, but which are positively essential, to get a fox-hound fairly up to its Cambridge and Eton degree.

Our space will not permit us to particularize the residences of the English fox-hound. They are really as splendid as art and hu-

man ingenuity, brought down to the level of a dog's wants, can make them—even the most ordinary specimens having the corners of the doorways rounded, lest they should injure the dog as he passes in and out. We have seen plans and directions for building kennels that provide for palaces, lawns, and all the "modern improvements" in house warming and ventilation, and which sink into sublime nothingness the much-cherished American work dedicated to the protection of human beings, and known as "Downing's Landscape Gardening."

The Beagle, although (as we have already observed) similar in its habits to the fox-hound, yet is very diminutive, being scarcely ten inches high, and a running pack is much admired, because they keep close together—a trait of beauty and utility combined. The beagle is slow, and is sometimes followed by hunters on foot, and its principal game is the hare. The animated manners of the little beagle, flourishing among the hedges and out-of-the-way places in search of game, is exceedingly interesting, and affords juveniles, as well as older hunters, never-ending amusement. The custom in England has been to carry the beagle pack to "the ground" in bags borne by a horse; this was to keep them from forming any attachments, or from being attracted with things "met by the way."

A WARNING TO THE PEEVISH.—I once witnessed a spectacle in the Liverpool Zoological Gardens which I shall never forget. In a large deep pit there were three bears; two very large, the other quite small. I dropped a biscuit for the little one, which he began to eat. The large bears, being full of frolic, took away the broken pieces of the biscuit several times with their paws, and returned them to him. The little one was testy and fierce; snapped and snarled, and bit at his jocose companions. The big bears put up with this for a while without resentment. But the little one could not forget the insult; he went on quarrelling and snapping. In a few moments, to my surprise and horror, the great bears began to growl; and, being angry, set upon the poor little thing, bit him completely through the bowels, and laid him dead on the spot. I looked on and received instruction. I said to myself, if men will not put up with trifling annoyances, but resolve to fret and fume and resent them, they must expect from parties as meddlesome as themselves, but with greater power, formidable injuries, and it may be, ruin. Let a man once acquire a character for peevishness, we may then conclude that in social life he will be avoided; and should he give himself airs before power and authority in public, he will be chastised; and if still troublesome, as a member of an organized society, he may expect to be deposed.—*Sermons on Peevishness.*

WHAT CAN BE DONE.—A dark-eyed, bright-looking boy, engaged in selling our paper in the streets, interested us recently by his display of tact and energy, and we inquired of him concerning his profits, savings and prospects. He detailed his operations with the distinctness and clearness of a business man. He is about 12 years of age, and has been in the streets nearly three years selling papers. He has been very industrious, always on the alert, selling morning and evening city papers, and some popular sheets printed elsewhere, and had actually saved five hundred dollars of his own earnings, which is locked up in one of the suspended banks. This shows what can be done by a persevering boy.—*Cincinnati Com.*

And it also shows what can be done by a persevering bank.

MISERY OF STATESMEN.—Probably few, if any, great philosophic statesmen—that is, who have acted intimately in public affairs, as well as contemplated them from the closet—ever quitted the stage without a feeling of profound discouragement. Whether successful or unsuccessful, as the world would deem them, a sense of sadness and disappointment seems to prevail over every other sentiment. They have attained so few of their objects—they have fallen so short of their ideal—have seen so much more than ordinary men of the dangers and difficulties of nations, and of the vices and meanness of public men.

Not many Englishmen governed so long or so successfully as Sir Robert Peel, or set in such heartfelt blessings and esteem: yet, shortly before his death, he confessed that what he had seen and heard in public life, had left upon his mind a permanent impression of gloom and grief.

Who ever succeeded so splendidly as our Washington? Who ever enjoyed such a degree, and to the end, the confidence and gratitude of his country? "Yet," says Guizot, "toward the close of his life, in the sweet and dignified retirement of Mount Vernon, something of lassitude and sadness hung about the mind of a man so serenely great—a feeling, indeed, most natural at the termination of a long life spent in men's concerns."

Power is a very great burden, and mankind a hard taskmaster to him who struggles virtuously against their passions and errors. Success itself can not wipe out the sorrowful impressions which originate in the conflict; and the weariness contracted on the scene of action is prolonged even in the bosom.

A VERY COMMON CASE.—"Well George," asked a friend of a young lawyer, who had been admitted about a year, "how do you like your profession?" The reply was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion—"My profession is much better than my practice."

There was a rule in an old debating society of which we read, which might be advantageously recommended to some of our public bodies—that any gentleman wishing to speak the whole evening should have a room to himself.

Johnson says that the greatest magicians of the age are paper-makers—they transform the beggar's rags into sheets for editors to lie on.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week from 25 to 37½ cents per bbl.; corn no change in price, but a tendency to lower rates.

Cotton has advanced since our last ¼ of a cent per lb.; Rice 25 cents per 100 lbs.; Sugar ¼ to ½ a cent per lb., while Tobacco is unchanged.

The Weather is hot for the season, and vegetation is advancing rapidly; the chance now is, by the first of June, the season may get as forward as usual at that time. We hope the farmers will improve this fine weather to the utmost, and continue to put in large crops.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, May 15, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the

average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

There has been little change in the market since last week. The supply of Nova Scotias begins to be moderate, and in consequence they have met with a slight advance. The prices of other potatoes, too, are a little firmer. No Bermudas have come in since our last.

There is an abundance of green stuff in market, most of which has fallen off since our last.

Apples continue the same, with a fair supply.

There is no change in butter, though cheese is higher.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Bermudas	do	\$7 —@7 50
New-Jersey Mercers	do	4 52@4 50
Western Mercers	do	4 —@4 37
White Mercers	do	3 62@3 67
Nova Scotia Mercers	do	1 20@1 30
New-Jersey Carters	do	—@—
Washington County Carters	do	3 50@3 75
Junes	do	3 —@3 25
Western Reds	do	2 75@3 12
Yellow Pink Eyes	do	2 75@3 —
Long Reds	do	2 50@2 75
Virginia Sweet Potatoes	do	—@—
Philadelphia sweet	do	5 50@6 —
Turnips—Ruta Baga	do	1 75@—
White	do	1 25@1 50
Onions—White	do	—@—
Red	do	4 —@4 25
Yellow	do	4 25@4 50
Cabbage Sprouts	do	—@—
Onions, green	do	6 —@7 —
Asparagus	do	1 75@2 25
Spinach	do	1 50@—
Water Cresses	do	—@—
Rhubarb	do	6 —@8 —
Radishes	do	1 50@—
Apples	do	\$4 —@4 50
Butter—Orange County	do	22@25c.
Western	do	20@—c.
Cheese	do	12@14c.
Eggs	do	14@15c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY May 16, 1855.

The supply to-day is 338 greater than last week, though less than we anticipated. A large share is still-fed, and from this State; but we learn that the supply from this source is nearly ended. Several distilleries, we understand, have been cleared the last week, the animals having been hurried into market on account of the high prices—and as there are few cattle left in Pennsylvania and Ohio, it is evident that henceforth we must look farther west for our supplies.

The prices to-day are about the same as last week, though the market is a little slow. To pay 14c. and 15c. for beef cattle knocks against the butchers mightily; and it is not till they have wandered through all the yards, and sworn awhile at the brokers, that they consent to do it. Later in the day the prices appeared to be falling off a trifle. The cattle to-day are much more varied than last week, some being of the very choicest quality and others incomparably mean. And what makes the contrast more striking, these extremes were often to be seen in the same yards. Some of these ungainly brutes looked as though they had undergone a three years' famine, and actually seemed ashamed of themselves.

We notice the following lots:

W. E. Wheaton was selling, for John A. Merritt, 62 still-fed cattle from this State, at prices ranging from 13c. to 15c. The average price was about \$82. \$300 was offered for one pair. This was a mixed lot containing some very slim brutes.

Geo. Arvaul was selling another mixed lot from this State, owned by Mumford & Van Dusen. Some of these were fine heaves, and some disgraceful to the market. Geo. Hawes paid, for six of the former, \$35 per head, or 15c. Some of the latter were only fit for the compost-heap.

Ed. Wheeler had 99 Iowa cattle, owned by S. M. Baker & Co., of Ohio. Some of these were rather coarse. The lot would range from 13c. to 14c.

Chas. Teed, had a prime lot of still-fed cattle from Syracuse, N. Y., owned by D. Allerton. They were selling from 14c. to 15c., and would average about 1,000 lbs.

Barney Bartam had a good lot of Illinois cattle, owned by Geo. M. Read, which sold for 13c. @ 15c. and would weigh about 850 lbs.

E. Gurney had a mixed lot from Morrisville, N. Y., the poorest of which brought \$66 per head, or 11c. @ 12c. will average \$100, or 15c.

John Merritt had another uneven lot of Illinois cattle, which will average about 14c.

Wm. Belden had 68 fair still-fed cattle from this State,

owned by S. Park. One pair sold for \$300. They would average about \$100.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Extra quality	14 1/2 @ 15c.
Good retailing quality	13 @ 14 1/2 c.
Inferior do.	11 1/2 @ 12c.
Cows and Calves	\$20 @ \$60.
Veals	4 1/2 c. @ 6c.
Swine, alive	4 1/2 c. @ 6c.
“ dead	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 1734	1481
Cows, 27	—
Veals, 1559	—
Sheep and lambs, 309	—
Swine, 2775	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves. 604

Swine, 500

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves. 96

Cows, 27

Veals, 1559

Sheep and Lambs, 309

By the Hudson River Railroad, 475

Swine, 939

By the Hudson River Boats—Beeves, 525

Swine, 1232

New-York State furnished—beeves, 467

Ohio, “ 301

Indiana, “ 180

Illinois, “ 239

Iowa, “ 99

Kentucky, “ 27

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs, 1669

Beeves, 228

Veals, 118

Cows and Calves, 86

The following sales were made at Chamberlain's:

239 Beef Cattle, 9 @ 12c.

118 Cows and Calves, \$30 @ \$60

2,417 Sheep, \$3 @ \$5 1/2.

The sheep market is not as good as last week, though there are not many good sheep in market. Lambs are getting more plentiful, but there are not many on hand to-day.

The following are the sales for the week by Mr. McGraw, sheep broker at Browning's:

30 Sheep, \$195 00

326 Sheep, 1441 58

1 Sheep, 10 00

31 Sheep, 155 00

8 Lambs, 40 50

10 do, 52 62

11 do, 51 25

2 do, 10 00

4 do, 21 00

5 do, 24 25

428 Average, \$4 67.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashes—	
Pot, 1st sort, 1855	\$100 lb. —@ 5 87
Pearl, 1st sort, 1855	6 18@—

Beeswax—

American Yellow, 26@— 27 1/2

Bristles—

American, Gray and White, 45 @— 50

Coal—

Liverpool Orrel, \$ chaldron —@ 7 —

Scotch, —@—

Sidney, 5 75 @ 6 —

Pictou, 5 25 @—

Anthracite, \$2,000 lb. 6 50 @—

Cotton—

Ordinary, Upland, Florida, Mobile, N. O. & Texas, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Middling, 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Middling Fair, 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Fair, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Cotton Bagging—

Gunny Cloth, \$ yard, 12 1/2 @—

Coffee—

Java, \$ lb., 13 @— 14 1/2

Mocha, —@— 15

Brazil, 10 @ 11 1/2

Maracibo, 11 @ 12 1/2

St. Domingo, (cash), 9 @— 9 1/2

Flax—

Jersey, \$ lb., 8 @— 9

Flour and Meal—

State, common brands, 10 25 @ 10 50

State, straight brands, 10 37 @—

State, favorite brands, 10 43 @—

Western, mixed do, 10 37 @—

Michigan and Indiana, straight do, 10 50 @ 10 62

Michigan, fancy brands, 10 75 @—

Ohio, common to good brands	—@ 10 50
Ohio, fancy brands	—@ 10 75
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.	—@ 12 —
Genesee, fancy brands	10 50 @—
Genesee, extra brands	11 50 @ 13 —
Canada	10 75 @—
Brandywine	11 12 @—
Georgetown	11 12 @ 11 25
Petersburg City	11 12 @—
Richmond Country	—@ 10 75
Alexandria	—@ 10 75
Baltimore, Howard-Street	—@ 10 75
Rye Flour	7 75 @—
Corn Meal, Jersey	5 18 @—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	5 37 @—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	\$ punch, —@ 21 50

Wheat, White Genesee	\$ bush, —@ 2 75
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond)	—@ 2 50
Wheat, Southern, White	2 50 @ 2 70
Wheat, Ohio, White	2 50 @—
Wheat, Michigan, White	2 62 @ 2 75
Rye, Northern	1 64 @ 1 14
Corn, Round Yellow	—@ 1 14
Corn, Round White	—@ 1 14
Corn, Southern White	—@ 1 15
Corn, Southern Yellow	—@ 1 16
Corn, Southern Mixed	—@—
Corn, Western Mixed	—@ 1 16
Corn, Western Yellow	—@—
Barley	1 28 @—
Oats, River and Canal	—@ 82 —
Oats, New-Jersey	—@ 78 —
Oats, Western	—@ 86 —
Peas, Black-Eyed	\$ bush, 2 25 @—

Hay—

North River, in bales, 1 12 @—

Lime—

Rockland, Common, \$ bbl., —@ 1 —

Lumber—

Timber, White Pine, \$ cubic ft., 18 @— 22

Timber, Oak, —@ 25 @ 30

Timber, Grand Island, W. O., —@ 35 @ 38

Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine, (by cargo), 18 @— 22

Molasses—

New-Orleans, \$ gall., 26 @— 32

Porto Rico, —@ 27 @ 32

Cuba Muscovado, —@ 23 @ 26

Trinidad Cuba, —@ 23 @ 26

Cardenas, &c., —@ 24

Oil Cake—

Thin Oblong, City, \$ tun., —@ 45 —

Thick, Round, Country, —@—

Rice—

Ordinary to fair, \$ 100 lb., 5 —@ 5 37

Good to prime, 5 57 1/2 @ 6 25

Salt—

Turk's Island, \$ bush, —@ 50

St. Martin's, —@—

Liverpool, Ground, \$ sack, 1 —@—

Liverpool, Fine, 1 30 @ 1 40

Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's, 1 60 @—

Sugar—

St. Croix, \$ lb., —@—

New-Orleans, —@ 41 @ 6 1/2

Cuba Muscovado, —@ 41 @ 5 1/2

Porto Rico, —@ 5 @ 6

Havana, White, —@ 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Havana, Brown and Yellow, —@ 5 @ 6 1/2

Tallow—

American, Prime, \$ lb., 11 1/2 @—

Tobacco—

Virginia, \$ lb., —@ 6 1/2

Kentucky, —@ 7 @ 12

Maryland, —@—

St. Domingo, —@ 12 @ 18

Cuba, —@ 17 @ 20

Yara, —@ 40 @ 45

Havana, Fillers and Wrappers, —@ 25 @ 1 —

Florida Wrappers, —@ 15 @ 60

Connecticut, Seed Leaf, —@ 6 @ 15

Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf, —@—

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):

Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

SHEPHERD DOGS.—The subscriber has for sale a few young SHEPHERD DOGS, bred from the well-known dog "SWEEP," at prices varying from \$10 to \$25, according to age and training.

H. A. LAMPHERE,

88, 89, 91, 96 Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS ON FARMS.

Premiums are offered for 1855, of \$50, \$30, and \$20, on farms of not less than 50 acres, exclusive of wood and water land, regard being had to the quantity and quality of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and the actual products.

Questions to be answered by the applicants will be furnished by the Secretary, on application.

Notice must be given to the Secretary on or before the

FIRST OF JULY,

by persons intending to compete, so that some member or members of the Executive Committee may visit and examine the farms entered for competition, and report on the same.

Agricultural Rooms, } B. P. JOHNSON,
Albany, May 16, 1855. } Secretary.

WILLARD FELT, STATIONER, has removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, New York. 66—6m

THE FARMERS' BEST FRIEND—Is a box of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE—the very best ointment to have in your family in case of accidents. Burns, cuts, wounds, of every description, are healed and completely cured. It relieves pains and allays inflammation at once. For felons it is the best article ever used. This excellent SALVE has been sold in Boston for the last 30 years, and it is well known to be a good article. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists in the United States, and at most of the country stores.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
No. 8 State-st., Boston.

TENTS! FOR AGRICULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, MILITARY COMPANIES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

The Subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of Tents of every description, suitable for Agricultural Fairs, Military Encampments, Camp Meetings, Conferences, Political Gatherings, Exhibitions, &c., &c., which he will rent on liberal terms. He has a large number of Camp Meeting and Military Tents of the following sizes:—24 feet by 30; 16 by 24; 12 by 17; 9 by 12. Also, for Conferences, Agricultural Societies, &c.:—30 feet diameter; 70 feet do.; 60 feet do.; 50 feet do.; and 80 feet by 110; 60 by 90; 50 by 80.

These tents are of his own manufacture, of the very best material, and are every way desirable. When parties renting Tents desire it, a competent person will be sent to erect and take charge of them.

He has furnished Tents to the Agricultural Societies of New-York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Canada, and to many other prominent Agricultural and other Associations, and can therefore with confidence refer those who are about purchasing or renting Tents, to any of the officers of these Associations as to the character of his work and fairness of his dealings.

TENTS AND FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MADE TO ORDER.

He has on hand the largest assortment of Tents on the Continent, sufficient to accommodate seventy thousand persons, and can fill orders for any number of Tents, on short notice. All orders by Mail will meet prompt attention.
February, 1855.
79, 84, 83, 7, 102, 51, 1182
E. C. WILLIAMS,
Rochester, N. Y.

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWS, (QUEENS PATENT.)



THE best Forge in market for Blacksmiths' work, Boiler makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, planing, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Copper-smiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c.

Also, an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c. Both of these are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used outdoors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke when used indoors. They are compact for Shipping.

Circulars with particulars and prices will be forwarded upon application.

FREDERICK P. FLAGLER,
Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water-st., New-York.

85-136n1190eow

IMPORTED MONARCH, by Priam, out

of Delphine by Whisker, will stand the present season at L. G. Morris's Herdsdale Farm, 1½ miles from Scarsdale depot, and 24 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. Terms, \$20 the Season for mares not thoroughbred, and \$50 for thoroughbred. Pastureage \$3. Accounts and escapes at the risk of the owner. All business connected with the horse to be addressed to "Monarch's Groom, Scarsdale P. O., Westchester County, N. Y." A portrait taken from life, with performance on the turf, full pedigree, &c., will be forwarded by mail, by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.
April 24, 1855. 85-tin1193

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AT PRIVATE SALE.

L. G. MORRIS'S Illustrated Catalogue, with prices attached, of Short Horned and Devon Bulls and Bull Calves, a few Horses, Southdown Rams, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine, will be forwarded by mail (if desired) by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., or S. J. BECAR, 187 Broadway, New-York. It also contains portrait, pedigree, and performance on the turf of the celebrated horse "Monarch," standing this season at the Herdsdale Farm.
April 24, 1855. 85-tin1194

BLACK HAWK HORSE RAVEN.

This Horse will stand at the farm of the subscriber, in NORFOLK, Conn., called the Robbins Farm, the coming season, at ten and fifteen dollars. The oldest colts of this Horse are three years old. The stock is of extraordinary promise.

RAVEN is by Vermont Black Hawk—dam has the blood of Gifford Morgan and of Cock of the Rock.
85-30n1191

FARMERS ATTENTION.—Basket Wil-

lows are imported in large quantities from Europe, and yet the market is not supplied.

The Willows can be grown very profitably in this country; it is believed that more than one hundred dollars per acre profit, can be realized with proper attention.

WHY NOT TRY IT?
Cuttings can be had in any quantity upon early application to the subscriber, and instructions for planting &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.
Hitherto the labor of peeling willows by hand has been the great objection to their cultivation, but now a machine has been perfected, capable of doing the work of twenty men, and doing it well.
79-4f

SUPERIOR THOROUGHBRED DEVON

CATTLE, AND ESSEX PIGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber having purchased from Mr. W. P. Wainwright his interest in the herd of Devon Cattle hitherto owned conjointly by them, will continue to give his strict attention to the breeding and raising of this increasingly popular breed. Having now a herd of over twenty head, bred entirely from animals of his own importation, he is enabled to offer for sale a few young bulls and heifers of very superior quality.

Also, constantly on hand thoroughbred ESSEX PIGS, descended from the best imported stock.

For full particulars as to price, age, pedigree, &c., address April, 1855.
C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
87-31n1195

EMERY'S PATENT CHANGEABLE

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS and SEPARATORS.

Single Horse Power	\$35 00
Double do. do.	116 00
Do. do. do., with Thresher and Separator,	150 00
Single do. do.	125 00
Belts \$5 and \$10 each.	

R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

ALLEN'S HORSE POWER.—Recent

improvements in this superior Endless-chain Horse Power, enables it to run much lighter than any other yet manufactured. The forward end requires a foot less elevation than others. This makes it much easier for the Horses.

HORSE POWERS:

EMERY'S one and two-horse chain.
ALLEN'S do. do.
BOGARDUS' Iron Sweep for one to eight horses.
TRIMBLE'S do. do. for one to four do.
TAPLIN'S Circular do. for one to six do.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES:

ALLEN'S Mowing Machine.
KETCHUM'S Mowing combined do.
HUSSEY'S Reaping do.
MCKORMICK'S do. do.
ATKINS' Self-raking and Reaping combined machine.

GRAIN AND SEED DRILLS, CORN

PLANTING and BROADCAST SOWING MACHINES, for every description of field and garden planting and sowing, either by hand or horse.

SCYTHES of all the best brands.

GRAIN CRADLES, of 4 and 5 fingers,

and of all sizes.

HAY RAKES, both horse and hand, latest

and best kinds.

GARDEN RAKES, with steel and iron

heads and teeth.

THRESHERS—

ALLEN'S No. 1 and 2 undershot.
do. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 overshot.
EMERY'S overshot.
EDDY'S undershot.

DRAINING TOOLS of all sizes, and of

the latest improvements. Spades, Scoops, &c.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS—A full as-

sortment of Hedge and Vine Shears, Pruning Knives, Hoes, Rakes, Cultivators, Trowels, Forks, Watering Engines, &c. &c.

PORTABLE CIDER MILLS, for press-

ing apples, roots, &c., by hand or horse power—a most convenient, economical and labor-saving machine. Price, \$40.

HARVESTING TOOLS of every descrip-

tion.

AMES' Shovels and Spades, long and short

handles—and every other desirable brand.

SPRING WHEAT of the celebrated CLUB

variety—will answer to sow till 20th May.

SEED OATS—Very choice Poland and

Egyptian.

BUCKWHEAT—Choice and clean, for

Seed.

BARLEY—California and Two-rowed va-

riety.

RYE.

FALL OR WINTER WHEAT of the

best kinds.

TURNIPI AND RUTA BAGA, of every

choice variety. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The

subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice

as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which eve-

ry large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most

approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bul-

lock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers,

a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON

Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining

Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and

Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse

Power. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale

three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages—four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolveston.
JOHN R. PAGE,
Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.
73-

FINE ANGERS QUINCE CUTTINGS,

from one to two feet in length, for

SEVEN DOLLARS PER THOUSAND

READY PACKED.

At the South Norwalk Nurseries.

Address, GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
75-55n1163 South Norwalk, Conn.

WILLARD FELT, No. 14 Maiden-lane,

Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer

in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Partic-

ular attention paid to orders. 75-130

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE

assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT-HORNED

CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, AND

SUFFOLK PIGS.

I will sell by auction, at my residence, on WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE next, my entire HERD of Short-Horned Cattle, consisting of about twenty-five (25) head of my choice animals. Nearly the whole of them are IMPORTED, and their direct descendants.

Also, about seventy-five (75) SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. These are imported from the flock of Jonas Webb, Esq., of England, and their descendants.

Also, a few SUFFOLK HOGS, bred from the importation of J. C. Jackson, Esq.

CATALOGUES, with the pedigrees and further particulars, will be ready about the 20th of April, and can be had at the offices of the different Agricultural Papers in this State, and Ohio Cultivator and Indiana Farmer, and by application to me.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums under \$100, cash; over \$100 to \$150, three months over \$150 to \$300, six months; and all over \$300, six and twelve months' credit, on approved notes with interest.

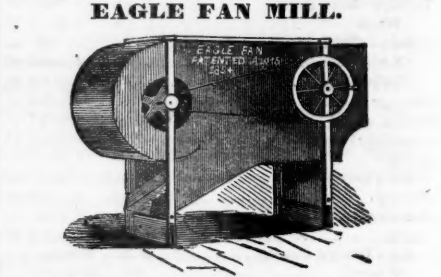
J. M. SHERWOOD, Auburn, N. Y.
March 20th, 1855. 81-32n1185

FERTILIZERS.—PERUVIAN GUANO,

with Government brand on each bag, of best quality, and not DAMPENED to make it WEIGH HEAVIER. Improved Super Phosphate, Bone-dust, Poudrette, Plaster of Paris, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.
83-4f

EAGLE FAN MILL.



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRAIN

AND SEED SEPARATOR EVER OFFERED

IN THIS MARKET.

The superiority of this Fan consists

First—In cleaning without a screen, by separating the impurities, such as chaff, cockle, smut, &c., by the blast alone, consequently saving the loss of the small sound kernels of wheat which must go through a screen.

Second—An arrangement by which a part of the sound and perfect grains are separated from the rest for seedling, leaving the balance in a good marketable condition, so that the farmer need sow only such grain as contains the germ of growth.

Third—Smaller seed, such as grass and clover seed, are cleaned in the most perfect manner.

Fourth—Fans built on this plan will clean grain, both in the first and second cleaning, faster and better than any others now in use.

Fifth—The cheapness and durability of its construction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUDETTIE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or packages on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 5 barrels, \$8 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUDETTIE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure, (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DANA.

70-12n1152

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and

MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE,

SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A

MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30.

Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none.

J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. 67-88

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GU-

ANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops

and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions

for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent

through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE,
on receipt of the price annexed.

- Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.
- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
 - II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
 - III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
 - IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.
 - V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.
 - VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
 - VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
 - VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.
 - IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
 - X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
 - XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., &c. Price 25 cents.
 - XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
 - XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
 - XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
 - XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.
 - XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
 - XVII. Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
 - XVIII. Wilson on the cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.
 - XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.
 - XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.
 - XXI. Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
 - XXII. Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 25 cents.
 - XXIII. Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.
 - XXIV. Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
 - XXV. Randall's sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.
 - XXVI. Miner's American Bee-Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
 - XXVII. Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
 - XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 v l Price \$1 25.
 - XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
 - XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
 - XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
 - XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.
 - XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.
 - XXXIV. Stephens's Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.
 - XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
 - XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
 - XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-Keeper. Price 50 cents.
 - XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
 - XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.
 - XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.
 - XLI. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.
 - XLII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
 - XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
 - XLIV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.
 - XLV. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.
 - XLVI. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.
 - XLVII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
 - XLVIII. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1 25.
 - XLIX. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published, \$1 25.
 - L. Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained. Price 1.
 - LI. Elliott's Fruit Grower's Guide. Price \$1 25.
 - LII. Thomas's Fruit Culturist. Price \$1.
 - LIII. Chorlton's Cold Grapes. Price 50 cents.
 - LIV. Pardee on the Strawberry. Price 50 cents.
 - LVI. Norton's Scientific Agriculture—New Edition. Price 75 cents.
 - LVII. DADD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. Price \$1.
 - LVIII. Diseases of Horses' Feet. Price 38 cents.
 - LIX. Guinon's Milk Cows. Price 38 cents.
 - LX. Longstroth on Bees. Price \$1 25.
 - LXI. Book of Caged Birds. Price \$1.
 - LXII. Gray's Text Book of Botany. Price \$2.
 - LXIII. Directions for Use of Guano. Price 25 cents.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Fowl Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.
Red and White Clover
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alyce Clover.
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties. Winter Rye.
Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
Corn, of great variety.
Spring and Winter Fitches.
PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

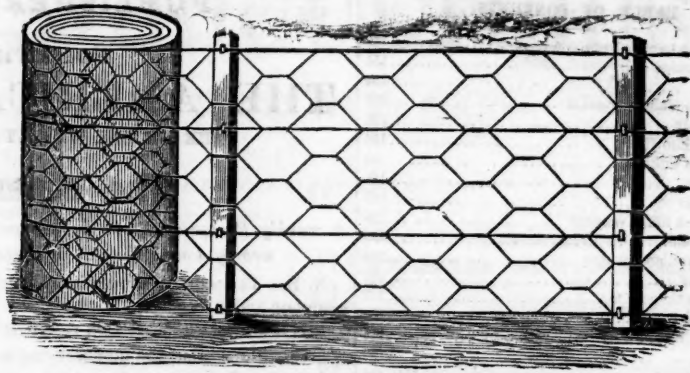
GARDEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees and Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM LAWTON, No 54 Wall-st., New-York.



IMPROVED WIRE FENCE.

THIS ADMIRABLE FENCE is well worthy of attention for inclosing Fields, Gardens Cemeteries, Heneries, also for Ornamental Trellis Work around houses or gardens. It is cheap and durable, covered with asphaltum varnish, which requires renewal only once in 4 or 5 years. Perfectly secure against stock; does not catch the wind; can not be destroyed by floods; admits the sunbeam, while it does not confine heat, and is without ornamental. This superior FENCE can be supplied at the following prices:

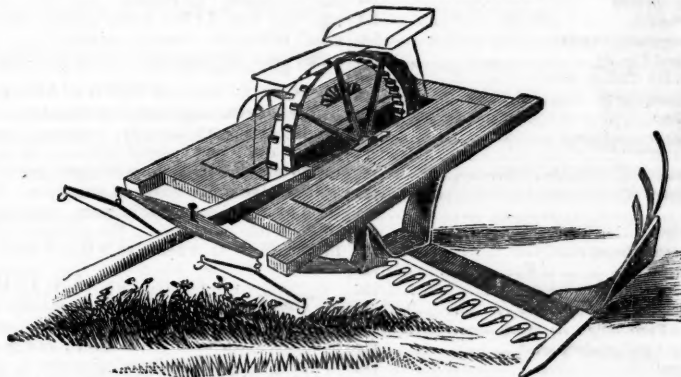
A—16 inches high, 3-inch mesh, 2 longitudinal wires,	\$0 95 per rod.
B—45 " " 6-inch " 2 " " " " " " " "	1 25 " "
C—45 " " 6-inch " 4 " " " " " " " " "	1 50 " "
D—33 " " 3-inch " 2 " " " " " " " " "	1 63 " "
E—33 " " 3-inch " 4 " " " " " " " " "	1 75 " "
F—45 " " 3-inch " 2 " " " " " " " " "	2 00 " "
G—45 " " 3-inch " 4 " " " " " " " " "	2 25 " "

Fine Netting for windows or trellis work, 9 cents per square foot. The rod measures 16½ feet. Each coil contains about 25 rods, or 400 feet. When taken in quantity of 2 coils or over, a discount will be allowed from the above prices.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

The fence is secured to posts of wood, 7 to 12 feet apart, secured with staples over each lateral wire, keeping it a few inches from the ground.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

- This superiority consists:
- 1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.
 - 2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.
 - 3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.
 - 4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.
 - 5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.
 - 6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.
 - 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

WARRANTY.

ALLEN'S MOWER is warranted to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, in a workmanlike manner, with a good pair of horses and driver. One day's trial is allowed for the Mower, and in case any thing proves defective within this time, due notice must be given to me, and time allowed to send a person to repair it. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back and the money paid for it refunded, or a perfect Mower will be given in its place, at the option of the purchaser.

With the Reaper Attachment, it is warranted to cut from twelve to eighteen acres of grain per day, with a good pair of horses, driver and raker.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 104, 114, 124, 14, 15, 12, 13½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL

find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrappers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines.

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Address, a good agricultural.....	146
Ants, red—Recipe.....	154
Ant trap.....	152
Burning and scalding—Recipe.....	154
Cash and credit.....	154
Cellars, look into the.....	152
Cotton and its culture.....	154
Covetousness.....	155
Clothing, miles of.....	155
Court scene—a foolish witness.....	155
Dog—the pointer.....	156
“ fox-hound and beagle.....	156
Dunning letter.....	155
Dyspepsia, lactic acid for.....	149
Eyes and cold water.....	154
Epigram, Dr. Keene.....	155
Ferns.....	150
Flowers, study of.....	151
Grafting, a new fact in.....	150
Grapery, profit of the cold.....	151
Grapes and wine.....	151
Horse—Rive's article.....	148
Horticultural Society of New-York.....	150
Herd Book, American.....	152
House-hunting and health.....	153
Madman, how to tame.....	155
Mowing machines.....	153
Ohio agricultural report for 1854.....	145
Osage Orange trees.....	151
Page's letters, No. 3.....	145
Pea nuts, cultivation of.....	154
Peevish, warning to.....	156
Phosphate, nitro.....	149
Poultry, Russian fowl.....	152
Potatoes, sweet, planting in level ground.....	154
Rasper, the steam land.....	149
Retort, the (Poetry).....	155
Rupture—strangulated hernia.....	149
Shows, State and County.....	152
Steamboats on the Hudson river.....	152
Strychnine, champhor for.....	149
Sweetheart, the.....	155
Superphosphate, rules for application.....	152
Shinning, tired of.....	155
Story with a moral.....	155
Statesmen, misery of.....	156
Tastes differ.....	155
Tea at half price.....	149
Tooth-achial conundrums.....	155
Venable's address.....	146
What can be done—Boy and bank.....	156
Whooping cough.....	149
Wit, genuine—Frost bitten.....	155
Wool, what fool will produce most.....	147
World a tribunal.....	149

Special Notices to Subscribers, Correspondents, &c.

PREPARED COVERS.—We keep constantly on hand prepared covers for Volumes XI, XII, XIII, and XIV, which will be furnished at 25 cents each. These have stamped sides, and gilt backs, are uniform, and can be put on by any book-binder, at a cost of 25 cents. They can not be mailed very conveniently.

AGENTS' RECEIPTS, ETC.—A number of persons in different parts of the country have interested themselves in procuring subscriptions for this paper, and we have not recently heard of any imposition practiced upon subscribers. Those more immediately connected with the Office are furnished with regular Office receipts, signed, and endorsed upon the margin, by the Conducting Editor; and when these are presented, no one need have the least hesitation in receiving them, as we do not give them out to irresponsible persons.

WHEN sending a subscription always state what number it shall commence with. The back numbers of this volume can still be supplied to new subscribers. Back volumes neatly bound can now be furnished from the commencement. Price of the first ten volumes \$1 25 each, or \$10 for the entire set of ten volumes. Vols. XI, XII, and XII, \$1 50 each. Price of the thirteen volumes, \$14 00.

WE can generally furnish back numbers. Where only one or two may be wanting, no charge will be made to regular subscribers, and all numbers lost by mail we will cheerfully supply.

CORRESPONDENTS will please keep matters relating to subscriptions on a separate part of the letter from communications for the paper.

LETTERS in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practicable, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can begin with any number, but it is preferable to commence the 15th of March or the 15th of September, as a half yearly volume of 416 pages, with a complete index, begins on each of those dates.

IN sending money it is advisable to make a note of the name, number, letter and date of the bills sent, and then inclose them in presence of the Postmaster. Give the Post-office, and the County and state. Write these very plainly.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT!

FOURTEENTH VOLUME OF

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

THE LEADING WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF THE COUNTRY.

The American Agriculturist,

A weekly Periodical of 16 large quarto pages, making an annual volume of 832 pages of nearly double the size of those in the first ten volumes of the *Agriculturist*.

N. B.—The work is divided into two semi-annual volumes of 416 pages, each volume having a complete index.

It is beautifully printed with type cast expressly for it, and on the best of clear white paper, with wide margin, so that the numbers can be easily stitched or bound together.

A copious Index is weekly added, which will be fully amplified at the end of each half yearly volume, for the bound work.

COMPREHENSIVE IN ITS CHARACTER.

Each volume will contain all matter worth recording, which transpires either at home or abroad, and which can serve to instruct or interest the Farmer, the Planter, the Fruit-Grower, the Gardener, and the Stock-Breeder; thus making it the most complete and useful Agricultural Publication of the day.

CORRECT AND VALUABLE MARKET REPORTS.

The Markets will be carefully reported, giving the actual transactions which take place from week to week, in Grain, Provisions, Cattle, &c., thus keeping our readers constantly and reliably advised as to their interests. During the past year the knowledge obtained from these Market Reports alone, has saved our readers thousands of dollars, by informing them of the best time to sell or purchase.

SUCH A PAPER IS DEMANDED BY THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

The Publishers confidently believe that the Agriculturists of this country are becoming too much awake to the demands of their own calling, to be longer satisfied with slow monthly issues of a paper professedly devoted to their interests, or to trust alone to the irresponsible extracts in a "Farmer's column," so popular just now in papers chiefly devoted to business, politics, or literature, and they look for the united support of all the intelligent Farmers of this country in their continued effort to furnish a weekly paper of high and reliable character, which shall be progressive, and at the same time cautious and conservative in all its teachings.

ESSENTIALLY AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

The *Agriculturist* will not depart from its legitimate sphere to catch popular favor, by lumbering up its pages with the silly, fictitious literature, and light, miscellaneous matter of the day; it has a higher aim; and a small part only of its space will be devoted to matters not immediately pertaining to the great business of Agriculture. The household as well as the out-door work of the farm will receive a due share of attention. The humbugs and nostrums afloat in the community will be tried by reliable scientific rules, and their worthlessness exposed. It is the aim of the publishers to keep this paper under the guidance of those who will make it a standard work, which shall communicate to its readers only that which is safe and reliable.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL

The *American Agriculturist* stands upon its own merits; and the laborious zeal and ability which it brings to the support of the interests of the farmer. It is untrammelled by any collateral business connections whatever; nor is it the organ of any clique, or the puffing machine of any man or thing. Thoroughly independent in all points, its ample pages are studiously given alone to the support and improvement of the great Agricultural class.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The *American Agriculturist* is under the control and management of **MR. ORANGE JUDD, A. M.**, an experienced farmer, whose knowledge of practical chemistry, soil analysis, &c., will enable him to sift the "scientific" nostrums and humbugs of the day. Mr. Judd is wholly independent of business connections of any kind, and will take good care that no collateral interests shall, in the slightest degree, interfere with the truthfulness and reliability of every department of this Journal.

MR. A. B. ALLEN, one of the originators of the *American Agriculturist*, in 1842, and for a long time principal editor, will still continue to aid its progress by his counsel and editorial contributions.

Constant editorial assistance will also be given by **MR. LEWIS F. ALLEN**, an eminent practical farmer, stock breeder, and fruit grower; **REV. WM. CLIFT**, and **MR. R. G. PARDEE**, both widely known as pleasing and instructive writers on gardening and other departments of practical Agriculture, and, by a large number of other eminent Agricultural and Horticultural writers.

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY OF ITS CHARACTER.

The *American Agriculturist* is supplied to regular subscribers at a cost of less than FOUR CENTS a number, of sixteen large pages; and to large clubs for a trifle less than THREE CENTS. Each number will contain suggestions for the treatment of soils, manures, crops, stock, &c., which will often be worth to the reader more than the cost of the paper for a year.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Specimen copies will be forwarded gratis to any one sending their name and Post-office address to the publishers.

TERMS, &c.—The paper will be promptly issued on Wednesday of each week, and mailed to subscribers on the following liberal terms:

To single Subscribers.....	\$2 00	A YEAR, \$2 00
“ Clubs of 3 do.....	1 67	“ 5 00
“ “ 5 do.....	1 60	“ 8 00
“ “ 10 do.....	1 50	“ 15 00

The money always to accompany the names for which the paper is ordered.

The Postmaster, or other person sending a club of ten, will be entitled to one extra copy gratis.

The Postmaster, or other person sending a club of twenty or more, will be presented with an extra copy, and also a copy of the National Magazine, Scientific American, Weekly Tribune, or Weekly Times, or any other paper or periodical in this City, the cost not exceeding two dollars per annum. The above are not given where book premiums are paid.

Subscriptions may be forwarded by mail at the risk of the Publishers, if inclosed and mailed in the presence of the Postmaster, and the name, number and letter of the bill registered.

Communications for the paper should be addressed to the Editors; Subscriptions, Advertisements and all matters relating to the business department, should be addressed to the Publishers,

ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.